The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

CLEVELAND'S FINANCIAL VIEWS ENDORSED.

The Administration Highly Commended on their Sound Money Utterances.—A lot of Sloppy Stuff on the Go,

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Carlisle made it very plain before he left Washington that in his speeches in Kentucky he would not take part or sides in the fight for the U. S. Senatorship now going on in that state. He also made it equally plain that he would not himself become a candidate for the Senate. His sole object in going to Kentucky is to tell his old friends and neighbors what he considers to be sound money, and to prevent them, if possible, being led into the worship and support of what he considers unsafe and unsound financial methods. He left Washington confident of succeeding and apparently indifferent about the attacks made and threatened on his financial record. Whatever else Secretary Carlisle's speeches in Kentucky and at the Memphis Sound Money convention may be they can be accepted as a faithful and exact representation of the financial views of the administration, as every statement of fact used by him has been approved by President Cleveland.

President Cleveland and other members of the administration have received many endorsements, oral and written, from the south and west, of Mr. Cleveland's recent financial letters. An idea of how some of these men talk may be gained from the following language used by Mr. W. L. Crawford, of Dallas, Texas, who is in Washington now: "So far as Texas is concerned, Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly popular, by far the most popular man in the party for the office he so ably fills. His ideas on the financial question just suit the sound money men of that State." Mr. Crawford is a practising lawyer, not a politician, but Texans in Washington say he is a man who has opportunities, and makes use of them, to keep in touch with the sentiment in his state.

Hon. William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, is finding it no easy task to resist the Democratic pressure that is being brought to bear upon him to head the New Jersey gubernatorial ticket this year, and his consent to make the race will probably be secured in the near future. Among the prominent New Jersey Democrats who have been in consultation with Mr. McAdoo is Senator Smith, who says New Jersey is going Democratic again and that it will stay Democratic.

A number of prominent Missourians, headed by ex-Gov. Francis, have been in Washington within the last two or three days, and it is probable that some of them came to Washington at the request of President Cleveland, to discuss financial matters, as ex-Gov. Francis is regardad as very friendly to to the President's financial views: One of these Missourians—Mr. B. B. Graham, a prominent St Louis business man—says of the silver agitation in the democratic party: I think it is an excellent thing that all this strife over silver has come up so far in advance of the Presidential election. It will give the people time to get clearer ideas on the subject than many of them now have, as a result of reading such a plausible but fallacious and shallow book as Coin's Financial School. They will, I think, eventually as certain that the price of wheat and cotton has not fallen through sympathy with the decline in silver, but because of the enormous increase of production of those articles all over the world. The southern people, in particular, have no reason to hold radical views on silver; their greatest crop is sold abroad for gold and their section has no mining interests. I expect to see in the South a grandual but healthy charge of public sentiment that in the end will be on the side of a safe and conservative financial system.

A lot of very sloppy stuff has been written about what the administration intended to do about Admiral Meade's very serious infraction of Naval regulations, among the rest that his request for retirement will be refused until after he had been punished. The originators of most of these stories are entirely ignorant on the subject. The granting of Admiral Meade's application for retirement, under the law giving officers who have served forty years that privilege, has never been a matter of doubt, and could not be, unless he had been guilty of a crime calling for his dishonorable discharge from the Navy; consequently he will certainly pass from the active to the retired list of the Navy. Another story spread by the ignorant is that once on the retired list Admiral Meade could not be punished by the Secretary of the Navy. He is just as much amenable to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy on the retired list as he was on the active list, only that he cannot be ordered to perform active duty, except in time of war and then it must be done by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Supreme Court decision of the income tax question was not surprising. It could not very well have been under the circumstances.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

The Dead Dody of a Man Found Near Fowler Station.

On last Wednesday afternoon Benjamin Walker, a resident of Taylor township, while getting firewood in a piece of woods adjoining the railroad near Fowler station, was horrified to discover the dead body of a man lying on the ground at the foot of a tree. The body was lying on its right side with the head resting on the arm, and the appearance denoted a man of perhaps fifty years of age. The face was clean shaven and the hair was black, streaked with gray.

The body was minus a coat and hat, neither of which articles of clothing could be found anywhere near. The remainder of of the clothing were of fairly fine texture, and the general appearence of the body denoted a man of refinement, if not wealth. A pocketbook, containing five dollars, was found alongside the body. All evidence pointed to the fact that the man had been dead and lain there for a considerable time, as the body was partially decomposed, but there was nothing whatever in the pockets or on the clothing whereby the remains could be identified. One thing is certain, he was a stranger in that locality, but who he was or where from is yet a mystery. There were no marks of violence on the body and every appearance denoted death from some natural cause as the face wore a very calm and placid expression. An inquest was held Thursday afternoon. The affair has created quite a sensation in that locality, and may prove to be one of those mysteries which can never be solved.

Relating to the identity of the man the Bellefonte *Magnet* says: During the early part of last season a large, well dressed man got off the cars in that locality. He said he was from the west. He also said that his railroad fare was paid as far as Tyrone. He stated that his name was Garner and that he had relatives named Gingery and Ardery in that locality and also owned a house there. He carried a satchel. He wandered off the plank road and came to the house of a man named Nearhoff, to whom he related the above particulars. They could not tell him anything about his house, but took him back to the public road and showed him the road to take to find the relatives whom he had named. Some days later his satchel was found along the road, as if he had set it down there and then forgotten it. Incidentally, inquiry was made at Port Matilda if such a man had passed through there (as would have been necessary to reach the parties whom he named,) but no one had seen him and the incident was forgotten except as it was revived to memory by this remarkable discovery.

Presented to the Governor.

The petition to Governor Hastings against the proposed cut of $1,000,000 in the school appropriation for the next two years was presented to the governor Friday by Representative Danbly. The memorial was signed by 122 members of the House, representing sixty-two of the sixty-seven counties of the State. The counties whose members refused to sign are Centre, Perry, Venango, Washington, Philadelphia and Allegheny in part. Another evidence of the incapability of our representatives at Harrisburg.

State College Commencement.

The State College commencement exercises will this year be held from June 9 to 13. Rev. David R. Breed, of Pittsburg, will preach the Baccalaureate sermon; Hon. Robinson, of Media, will make the address before the Alumni and Hon. Robert G. Orgden, of Philadelphia, will deliver the commencement address. The graduating class this year numbers thirty-five.

Peculiar Accident.

On Saturday, 11th, Mr. Jacob Kerstetter, of miles township, who works on C, C. Loos's saw mill, in Sugar Valley, had his leg broken by a slab which he was running through the carriage. The piece of timber turned and jumping out of place, struck Mr. Kerstetter on the leg causing a serious fracture.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

—A new spring suit from Lewins, Bellefonte, is the proper thing now in clothing.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

INCOME TAX TURNED DOWN.

The Supreme Court at a Full Meeting Decides Against the Measure.

The United States supreme court at Washington on Tuesday handed down a decision declaring the income tax unconstitutional.

Upon the question of general unconstitutional of the law the court is understood to be as follows:

Against the Law—Chief Justices Fuller, Justices Field, Gray, Brown, and Shiras.

For the Law—Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson, and White.

The chief justice announced the following conclusions:

First. We adhere to the opinion already announced that taxes on real estate being undisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are eqally direct taxes.

Second. We are of opinion that taxes on personal property are likewise direct taxes.

Third. The tax imposed by section twenty-seven to thirty-seven, incluvsive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the constitution and therefore unconstitutional and void because not apportioned according to representation; all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation are necessarily invalid.

The decrees hereinbefore entered in this court will be vacated; the decrees below will be reversed and the cases remanded with instructions to grant the relief prayed.

Opionions were also read by Justices Jackson, White, Harlan, and Brown.

Justice Jackson, of Tennssee, who was present at the recent rehearing, united with the other eight Justices in to-day's decision. He appears to have voted in favor of the constitutionality of the law as a whole, but a majority for unconstitutionality was obtained by the defection of Justice Shiras, who assumed to-day a position directly the reverse of that taken by him in April.

The Tramp Question.

The tramp question is one that has occupied the attention of every thoughtful Pennsylvanian for years. Page after page of newspapers have been devoted to its discussion, and legislative and municipal bodies have given it serious consideration; yet it appears to be no nearer solution than it was twenty years ago. It is a serious question, and one that grows more gravely serious every year. Whole communities are endangered by its existence and individuals are subjected to all sorts of indignities. The Act of April 30, 1879, makes vagrancy a crime and imposes a penalty. If this law was enforced, it is our opinion that the professional tramp would disappear from the state "like dew before a summer sun."

Still Finding Gold.

Editor B. F. Morrison, of the Newton Hamilton Watchman, still pins his faith to the gold mine at that place. He says in the last issue of his paper that two recent assays of ore show one and one half ounces of gold and two ounces of silver per ton of rock, or $35 per ton for the first assay, and the next assay showed $1690. The Watchman says: We have already had a proposition from a Colorado mining company to consolidate with them and they will come and assist us in opening a regular gold mine. They have become quite euthusiastic over the discovery and are anxious to investigate the find. We are fully satisfied that the rock now in sight will pay largely to work,

The Man Who Captured Jeff Davis.

An Altoona paper says: "Wm. Kieff of Lock Haven, the old soildier who claims to be Jeff Davis' captor is serving forty-eight hours in the lockup. He was before Police Magistrate Doyle on Saturday for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

To Return Income Tax Papers.

J. F. Braius, deputy collector of internal revenue, has received notice from Collector Grant Harring, to return to Scranton office all banks, records or papers of any description relating to the income tax.

Why Cherries Will be Plenty.

The moon editor of an exchange says cherries will be plenty this year because they blossomed in the dark of the moon. This is said to apply to other fruit as well as cherries.

A Supplement.

In this issue of the REPORTER, we are compelled to issue the tri-ennial assessment in supplement form, owing to the crowded condition of our advertising columns.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

EARLY DAYS, 1755

COMPILED BY A HISTORIAN IN 1847,

When This was the Frontier—In the Days of the Indians.—Massacres Along the Susvuehannah.

The following from an old history, of the days of Indian massacres, when Centre and Union counties were on the frontiers, will be interesting to the reader of the REPORTER at the present day:

Scarce three months after Braddock's disastrous defeat, we find the barbarous savages engaged in murdering the whites and setting fire to their houses, on the west side of Susquehannah, in Cumberland county, now Union; for, on the 15 of October, 1755, a party of Indians fell upon the inhabitants of Penn's creek, that runs into the river Susquehannah, about five miles lower than the Great Fork made by the juncture of the two main branches of the Susquehannah, killed and carried off about 25 persons, and burnt and destroyed their buildings and improvements, and the whole settlement was deserted.

The inhabitants on Penn's creek sent in the following petition to Governor Morris:—

"We, the subscribers, near the mouth of Penn's creek, on the west side of the Susquehanna, humbly show, that on or about the 16th of October, 1755, the enemy came down upon said creek, killed, scalped, and carried away all the men, women and children, amounting to twenty-five in number, and wounded one man, who fortunately made his escape and brot us the news, whereupon the subscribers went out and buried the dead, whom we found most barbarously murdered and scalped.

"We found but thirteen, who were men and elderly women. The children, we suppose to be carried away, prisoners. The house where we suppose they finished their murder, we found burnt up; the man of it, named Jacob King, a Swisser, lying just by it. He lay on his back, barbarously burnt, and two tomahawks sticking in his forehead; one of those marked newly with W. D. We have sent them to your Honor. The terror of which, has driven away almost all the back inhabitants, except the subscribers, with a few more, who are willing to stay and defend the land; but as we are not all able to defend it for the want of guns and ammunition, and few in numbers, so that without assistance, we must flee, and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy.

We, therefore, desire it, that your Honor would take the same into consideration, and order some speedy relief for the safety of these back settlements, and be pleased to give us speedy orders what to do.

George Gliwell, George Achmudy, John McCahon, Abraham Souerkill, Edmund Matthews, Mark Curry, William Doran, Dennis Mucklehenny, John Young, John Simmons, George Snabble, George Aberheart, Daniel Braugh, George Lynn, and Gotfried Fryer.—[Prov. Records.

Jacob King alias Jacob Le Roy, mentioned in the above petition, had only lately arrived in the country. At the time he was murdered, his daughter, Anne Mary Le Roy, and some others, were made prisoners, and taken to Kittaning, where she was kept a captive for about four years.

On the 23d of October, 1755, forty-six of the inhabitants on Susquehanna, about Harris' Ferry, went to Shamokin, to enquire of the Indians there, who they were that had so cruelly fallen upon and ruined the settlement on Mahahony (Penns) creek; on their return from Shamokin, they were fired upon by some Indians who lay in ambush, and four were killed, 4 drowned and the rest put to flight; on which, all the settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's mill (formerly Chambers') for the space of fifty miles, were deserted.—[Prov. Records.

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Paxton, October 28, 1775.

May it please your Honor (Gov. Morris.)

This is to acquaint you, that on the 24th of October, I arrived at Shamokin, in order to protect our frontiers up that way, till they might make their escape from their cruel enemies.

The Indians on the west branch of the Susquehanna, certainly killed our inhabitants on Penn's creek; and there are a hatchet and two English scalps sent by them up the north branch, to desire them to strike with them, if they are men.

The Indians are all assembling themselves at Shamokin, to counsel; a large body of them was there four days ago. I cannot learn their intentions; but seems Andrew Montour and Mona-catoo-tha are to bring down the news from them. . . . . .

On the 25th inst., on my return with about forty more, we were attacked by about twenty or thirty Indians—received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to the trees, attacked the villains, killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three more—retreating about half a mile thro woods, and crossing the Susquehanna, one of whom was shot off an horse riding behind myself, thro the river, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way, my horse having been wounded. Four or five of our men were drowned, crossing the river.

I just now received information that there was a French officer, supposed captain, with a party of Shawanese, Delawares, &c., within six miles of Shamokin, ten days ago; and no doubt intends to take possession of it, which will be a dreadful consequence to us if suffered. . . . The Indians here, I hope, your Honor, will be pleased to cause them to remove to some place, as I do not like their company; and as the men of those here were not against us, yet did them no harm, or else I would have them all cut off. Belt (Indian so called) promised, at Shamokin, to send out spies to view the enemy, and upon hearing of our skirmishes, Old Belt was in a rage—gathered up thirty Indians immediately, and went in pursuit of the enemy, as I am this day informed.

I expect Montour and Mona-ca-thootha down here this week, with the determination of their Shamokin council. The inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, and we are in a dreadful situation. I am, &c.

JOHN HARRIS.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Horribly Mangled by being Dragged Over the Rough Road.

A dispatch from Lewistown gives the following particulars of the horrible death of a young lady near that place a few days since: As Miss Ida, daughter of Solomon Knepp, was driving from her father's home to Siglerville, accompanied by her younger sister, the horse became restless and turned in the road. The girls became timid and pulled the wrong line, and thinking the vehicle was in danger of upsetting, the youngest jumped out and the elder sister in attempting to do so caught her foot in a wire stretched across the inside of the buggy to keep the box together. She fell face downward between the wheels and was dragged nearly an eighth of a mile over a piked road. Her face was battered beyond recognition, some of her fingers almost severed by the wheels passing over them, and she was otherwise injured. When the horse was stopped by two men, and she was released life was found to be almost extinct. She died in a few minutes after being taken into a neighboring farm house. Her age was about 17 years.

PROHIBITIONISTS CONVENTION.

Electing Delegates and Passing Resolutions the Entire Regime.

A small sprinkling of prohibitionists from various parts of the county met in convention in the court house at Bellefonte, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and organized by electing Rev. J. Zeigler chairman and N. S. Bailey secretary.

The convention was called for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention in Pittsburg and the following were chosen,

Delegates—John D. Gill, Jr., Rush township; Jonathan Packer, Boggs; J. W. Mattern, Philipsburg; C. C. Shuey, Bellefonte; W. H. Long, Howard; John I. Thompson, State College.

Alternates—John D. Gill, Sr., Rush township; W. T. Bair, Philipsburg; Geo. R. Roan, State College; Jared Harper, Bellefonte; W. A. Hartsock, Huston; Rev. G. W. Leisher, Boalsburg.

Rev. J. Zeigler and Dr. Isaac Guss were continued as members of the State Executive Committee.

It was the sense of the convention that it would be inexpedient to hold another convention for the purpose of nominating the county ticket, and the county executive committee was empowered to make the nominations.

With the adoption of a few wholesome resolutions the convention adjourned.

Of Interest to Stamp Collectors.

Local stamp collectors will be interested in knowing that recently Judge R. F. Tebbs, of Leesburg, Va., in looking over some old letters, found two postage stamps, known as the Buchanan stamps of 1847, of which kind a very limited number were issued. They are now regarded as very valuable by the curiosity stamp hunters. He sold the two recently to a party in Washington, who deals in that kind of curiosities for $875.

—Our enterprising merchant, C. P. Long was in Eastern cities last week buying his large stock of General Merchandise. He is always up to the times and away down with prices. Come see the new stock.

ALL TO SCHOOL.

Compulsory School Law.—Penalty for Non-compliance.

The governor has signed the Farr compulsory education bill, as it has all along been expected that he would, and it is now the law of the commonwealth. Under its provisions children of the proper age must be sent to school for a definite period each year. Parents who neglect to comply with the law will be punished. There is nothing wrong in this. Every child born into this world has certain rights. No parent has any business to deprive his offspring of the benefits of an ordinary education. Many parents do this, however. They are selfish or indifferent. They want the services of their children as soon as the little ones are able to work. This is wrong. It was high time a stop should be put to such supreme selfishness. Every boy and girl in this commonwealth should have a chance.

Every child between the ages of 8 and 13 years is required to attend a school in which the common English branches are taught, with reasonable regularity at least 16 weeks out of the year, except such as live over two miles from a school house, or are excused by the school directors on account of mental or physical disability, or other urgent reasons. Parents or guardians who fail to obey the act are to be fined and special officers may be appointed to catch truants. School officials who fail to comply with the law are punishable by a fine of $25.

A fine of $2 is provided for the first offense of anyone against the law, and $5 for each succeeding offense. An appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions is allowed to the negligent parents or guardians. Boards of School Directors or Controllers are authorized to appoint truant officers to better enforce attendance at school.

A census of the school children in every voting district must be taken by the district assessor at the same time that the annual assessment is made, and certified to the secretary of the district School Board. Each teacher is required to report to the School Board secretary monthly the names of all children who have been absent without satisfactory reason for five successive days.

The School Board secretary must then proceed against the parents or guardians of the child. A plea of poverty, made by the parents or guardian, if sustained by the evidence, is expressly declared a sufficient excuse for non-compliance with the act, and in such a case the cost of prosecution is to be paid by the School Board.

The failure of any School Board secretary to comply with the provisions of the law is declared a misdemeanor, he is liable to a fine not exceeding $25.

Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate. Last winter he went up into Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me again very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swellings extant. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills. and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

An Editor Defined.

Some boys were asked the other day to define "editor." Here are some of their definitions: "An editor is a man who handles words." "An editor makes his living out of the English language." "An editor is somebody who does not do anything himself and when somebody else does, goes and tells other people all about it."

"An editor is a man who has the industry of a beaver, the instincts of a bee and the patience of an ass."

About Done For.

LAST Friday morning's frost finished up the business left undone by the frost of Sunday night previous all thro the land. Fortunately it is not too late for replanting and much of the harm done can be evened up again except in the fruit crop.

New Walks.

New board walks were laid recently in place of delapidated ones, by druggist Murray, D. C. Keller and E. G. Vanpelt.

—Owing to the fact that Lyon & Co., of Bellefonte, must make room for a large stock of spring goods, they now offer their entire winter stock at such prices never before heard of in this county. See their advertisement in another column on page five.

THE NEWS.

Dr. Richard Dubois Traver, a Troy physician, took a large dose of chloral by mistake, and died shortly after.——The application for a penitentiary injunction and the appointment of a receiver pendente lite for the Addicks Bay State Gas Company was denied by United States Judge Wales in Wilmington, Del.——Frosts injured fruits and vegetables in various sections of the West.——At Helenwood, Tenn., Mike King was hanged for the murder of W. Beck. It was the first legal execution in the county, and a large crowd was present. King completely broke down on the scaffold.——The Virginia Hotel at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, was destroyed by fire.——Miss Ella Booxmyer was arrested at York, Pa., on the charge of complicity in pension frauds. Her father, pension agent Edwin Booxmyer, was arrested in Lancaster, where his daughter was also taken.——The sixteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in Pittsburg.

John Howerton, a white man, was lynched at Marion, Ky., for a felonious assault upon Anna Pierce, aged sixteen years.——Ex-President Harrison delivered an address at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Trenton.——The South Carolina state officials have not given up the fight on the registration laws. The register, who was enjoined, will proceed to perform his duties, and when arrested for contempt, habeas corpus proceedings will be brought before the Supreme Court at Washington.——The business houses of P. I. Brown, who runs two of the largest stores at Ponca City, O. T., were closed on attachments. Brown was one of the biggest merchants at Ponca City, and his failure has caused some excitement.——John Williams, aged sixty years, quarrelled with Walter Chapman, a neighbor, in Wilkesbarre, Pa. An hour later Williams met Chapman and shot and killed him.

At Newburyport, Mass., F. H. Cate, W. W. Ham and Dudley Hoyt, ex-aldermen of Haverhill, convicted of bribery, were sentenced by Judge Gaskill to fifteen months, each at hard labor in the House of Correction. George O. Tilton, another alderman, and Fred M. Smith, a Boston liquor dealer defaulted in $5,000 bonds each.——While blowing stumps, Albert Sacket and Frank Jones, living near Lebanon, Ind., were blown to pieces by the premature explosion of a stick of dynamite.——Judge M. P. Jarnagan, of Mossey Creek, Tenn., died of Bright's disease on a plantation in Northern Louisiana. He was a prominent lawyer of Tennessee, president of the Mossey Creek Cotton Mills and a trustee of the University of Tennessee.——Mrs. Thaddeus Brown and child were burned to death near Bryan, O.——Rev. W. R. Woodbridge, of Port Henry, N. Y., was attacked at Westport, N. Y., by several dogs and probably fatally injured. His skull was fractured, left arm broken and limbs terribly lacerated.——Prof. W. M. L. Coplin, of Philadelphia, has been elected to the chair of pathology in Vanderbilt University.——State Senator Peter R. Morrissey was shot and killed in St. Louis by Maud Lewis, his mistress.——Anarchist Schnaubelt, who, it is believed, threw the bomb at the Haymarket riot in Chicago, May 4, 1886, has been traced to California.

Fire destroyed over half of the lumber and nearly all of the buildings belonging to the Dwight Lumber Company, in Detroit. The aggregate loss is $50,000, with an insurance of $60,000.——Private Geelin, a marine on the cruiser Raleigh, fell into the sea while boarding the vessel, and was drowned.——The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was held in Pittsburg.——Eli Williams, colored, aged forty-two years, who lived at 129 North Juniper street, in Philadelphia, attempted to kill his wife and then committ suicide.——J. P. D John has resigned as president of Depauw University. The resignation is the result of a difference of opinion regarding educational methods.——Special Master Crawford filed his audit in the United States Circuit Court of the accounts of the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for the month of March last.——In an attempt to recover a heaving line, worth seventy-five cents, the tug Mogul, of Victoria, valued at $25,000, was wrecked near Port Townsend, Washington. The tug, after towing the bark Dara to sea, tried to run alongside the vessel to secure a heaving line, The sailing vessel struck the Mogul's bow, tearing away her stem and opening up the seams of her hull, the tug filling so rapidly that it was necessary to beach her.

A boiler at the Homestead Steel Works exploded, wrecking the building and fatally injuring two men. They are James Anderson, machinist, aged thirty-eight years; Thomas McHenry, visitor, age thirty years.——The flue of the towboat Rescue collapsed near Pittsburg while the vessel was going up the Monongahela River. Engineer George H. McKinnis and Fireman Samuel Schoonover were fatally scalded.——The Supreme Court in Columbus, O., decided the law constitutional which requires the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New York, and similar companies to deposit $50,000 with state treasurer to do business in Ohio.——Webster Mott, eighteen years old, son of State Senator Frederick W. Mott, and Alexander Middleton, Jr., son of the proprietor of the St. Louis and Carondelet Express Company were drowned in the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, by the capsizing of their boat.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

A Small Boat Overturned While Crossing the Ohio River.

William Elliott, Davis Weaver, of Portsmouth, O., and Dick and Henry Rainey, of Kentucky, were drowned in the Ohio. They attempted to cross in a small boat with two boys and a heavy wind capsized the boat. The boys clung to the boat and were saved, but the four men all went under.

A search has been in progress all day, but none of the bodies have been recovered.

Mr. G. Du Maurier, Jr., son of the famous author, distinguished himself at Hampstead Heath the other day by rescuing a little fox terrier from drowning in the pond there. Its owner had thrown it in in order to teach it to swim, but as it was too young death awaited it had not Mr. Du Maurier intervened.

WON BY REBELS.

Spanish Troops Annihilated by the Cuban Leader Gomez.

A THOUSAND MEN CAPTURED

The Spaniards Fight Stubbornly, but to No Avail—Cuban Loss Was Four Hundred—A Complete Change in the Situation in the Past Few Days.

A special to the Jacksonville Times-Union from Tampa, Fla., says:

"Private advices receives here from the Cuban revolutionary leaders say a big battle was fought at Boryey, province of Puerto Principe, between Gomez, the Cubam leader and Calcedo, the Spanish commander. Gomez was victorious, annihilating the Spanish troops, killing and capturing more than a thousand men and great quantities of ammunition and army stores. The battle lasted four hours and was hard fought.

"Men from the plantations are joining the insurgents hourly. Fifty from the sugar plantations around Conselacion del Sur, well armed with rifles, joined the revolutionists. The ranks of the insurgents are filling up from the small towns and plantations. All labor has been stopped in the province of Puerto Principe. Laborers are flocking to Gomez. Thousands are joining him. All work in the outlaying provinces is at a standstill.

The Cuban patriots here are jubilant over the news.

A cablegram to the Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says:

An excited movement has been noticed among the prominent Cubans in this city. It was reported by Cuban leaders that upward of 100 carrier pigeons will be used by filibustering expeditions.

Two prominent young Cubans arrived in this city on the Mascotte from Havana. One is a son of Fabio Friere, a leading member of the home rule party in Camaguey, and Silvestre Anglada. It is rumored they will join an expedition from some point in Florida.

A battle was fought by Gomez and Santiago de Cuba, between Camaguey and Santiago on the 8th instant. It was hotly contested. The Spanish troops were defeated with eleven hundred loss. The Cubans lost four hundred. Gomez continues his march through Camaguey.

The government has committees collecting funds from business men and others in Havana. They only collected $20 in gold and $104 in silver in two days.

Several suspicious looking vessels are reported off Pinar de Rio and Santiago. It is supposed they are landing expeditions and arms.

GROWTH OF THE INSURRECTION.

Spain is throwing troops into the province of Santiago at the rate of two or three thousand a week, but the insurrection is growing apace. For six weeks following the rising of February 24th, little progress was made, but within ten days the situation has completely changed, and in Cuban circles, where there was no hope absolute confidence of ultimate success now prevails. The two Maceos, Antonio and Jose, after terrible hardships in the mountains, and many narrow escapes from Spanish bullets, have reached the place from where the insurgent operations are to be conducted, and have been joined by Maximo Gomez and Jose Marti, who eluded men-of-war on the sea and troops on the land. With these leaders at the front there has been a rapid growth in all the insurgent bands in this province, and the concentration of forces in the vicinity of Jarahueca, shows that Maceo has now 3,000 men with him, and there are nearly 2,000 others under arms in other parts of the province. Jose Maceo with 800 men, is near Guantanamo, and Masso has won in the Manzanillo district; and there are half a dozen small bands scattered about on the north side and near the Puerto Principe line.

REFORMS FOR ARMENIA.

Abuses the Commission Has Found and the Remedies Suggested.

The commission which has been investigating the atrocities in Armenia traversed the devastated villages and arrrived at Jellygoozan, where 120 houses were found to have been burned. The people were sheltered in miserable huts and ample proof was found for the truth of the stories told regarding the massacre of Armenians and the fact that their bodies were thrown in large numbers into a pit, where the Turks endeavored to conceal their crime by pouring barrels of petroleum upon the bodies and setting fire to the oil. The commission has returned to Moosh.

The delegates of the powers left Moosh on April 5. The Turkish delegates at first declined to accompany them, and then changed their minds. They proceeded to the ruined villages and traversed Shenik and Gernal, which were found in ruins, standing in the midst of devastated fields. They passed other villages where many houses were burned. At Jellygoozan the commission caused two pits instead of one, as originally reported, to be opened, and found in them the remains of skulls and bones, with the hair and clothing still adhering to them. Still another pit was searched. It was situated in a ravine near Jellygoozan, and inside it was found a decapitated trunk and other remains. But few bodies, however, were found. The villagers told the delegates that they had removed the bodies from this pit.

As a result of this investigation and the reports of the delegates of the powers, the powers have submitted notes to the Turkish government impressing upon the Porte the necessity of promptly inaugurating a scheme for Armenian reforms, which should include the appointment of Christian officials in Armenia, the powers to have the right to vote the appointment of the Governors.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace between China and Japan were exchanged at Che Foo.

CABLE SPARKS.

General von Pape is dead in Berlin.

The government of New South Wales intends by gradual steps to revert to the policy of free trade.

The Reichstag definitely passed the Baltic and North sea canal festivity credit of 1,700,000 marks, the social democrats alone opposing it.

The envoys of Great Britain, France and Russia are preparing a joint note which will be presented to the Porte conjointly with the scheme of reforms for Armenia.

A rumor that the Bank of Montreal had suspended caused a run on all the banks of St. John's, N. F. The story was started by a number of anti-confederate fanatics.

A train in which King Humbert and Queen Marguarite of Italy were traveling met with an accident, one of the coaches being derailed, but fortunately no one was injured.

It is reported in London that Japan will receive an additional 10,0000,000 pounds indemnity from China in consideration of the abandoament of the Liao Tung peninsula.

It is stated that the Spanish government no longer regards the Cuban uprising as a serious affair and has canceled its arrangements to send reinforcements to the island.

In London financial circles it is thought that Servia is going bankrupt. The people are said to be in favor of repudiation, and the government is spending money lavishly.

The report circulated in London that Sir Frederick Leighton is dangerously ill in Algiers proves to be erroneous, as the distinguished artist is rapidly regaining his health.

Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, who has been ill for some time past in Algiers, is now in such a serious condition that hopes of his recovery have been abandoned.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, widow of the sixth Duke of Roxburghe, is dead. She was a daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Charles Dalbiac and was a lady in waiting on the Queen.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Small-pox is reported to be an epidemic at Staunton, Va.

John Swedyke and Adam de Meister, two boys of Grand Rapids, Mich., were drowned while swimming.

Peter Hammond his wife and Miss Belle Taylor were drowned while crossing Denton Creek near Justin, Tex.

A cloud-burst in Ontario county, N. Y., cut off telegraphic communications and did great damage to property.

John R. Chandler, a prominent attorney of St. Louis, was killed by falling through an elevator shaft from the fifth floor of the Security Building in that city.

Five young men and two girls were drowned at Carsrude Lake, six miles from Fort Collins, Col., by the upsetting of a boat from which they had been fishing.

A cloud burst at Dayton, Tenn., flooded the town and destroyed fruit and crops over an area of four square miles. Hail and lightning accompanied the storm.

By the bursting of a steam pipe in a locomotive at Hyde Park, Mass., Owen W. Caffrey, brakeman, was killed, and a fireman named Fuller was fatally injured.

A boiler explosion destroyed a saw mill of John Bennett, northwest of Kokoma, Ind. The engineer, James Catt, was killed and all the other mill hands were injured, one fatally.

A freight train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad left the track just south of Celina, O. Twelve cars was piled up. Six tramps were stealing a ride upon an oil car and two of them were killed.

A telegram from Emporia, Kan., says that the recent rain and hail storm did great damage to fruit of all kinds and caused the loss of one life. Reports from the surrounding country state that hail fell to a depth of six inches.

A despatch from Kingston, Ont., says that the forests in the rear of Frontenac county are ablaze, and great quantities of fine timber are being destroyed. Men, women and children are fighting the flames to keep them away from the settlements.

Six persons were probably fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove, and by the fire which started in a sweatshop in Baltimore. But for the heroic conduct of a colored teamster—Samuel Morris—who heard the frenzied appeals for help, five of the unfortunates would not have been taken alive from the garrett.

SNOW FOUR INCHES DEEP.

Michigan Covered with a Robe of White of Killing Effect.

Michigan's many peach orchards, which for the past ten days have furnished the prettiest of effects in pink, are now covered with a robe of white. Snow has fallen at some places in that State to a depth of four inches. All garden truck and many fruit and shade trees are ruined.

"The storm is severe," said Professor Moore, as he looked anxiously over the weather map. 'Frost conditions rule again throughout Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska, and were it not for her proximity to Lake Michigan, Chicago would be now experiencing similar weather.

"The freezing temperature prevailed throughout Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and even Missouri is not wholly exempt from the fruit-killing invader."

Life in Chicago streets was beset with many trials. The winds swept along between the tall buildings with furious velocity, and at exposed corners pedestrians had need of a sheet anchor to maintain their equilibrium. The high gale and the cold rain played hob with the telephone and telegraph wires, and poor connection bothered nearly everybody who attempted to use the "hello" instrument.

Seldom has Lake Michigan roared with such fury as it did. Waves that seemed as high as some of the cottages along the beach dashed over the sea wall in Lincoln Park and lashed the plunge along the tracks of the Illinois Central on the south shore. Much damage was done along the lake shore drive. Evanston also suffered from the effects of the storm. Three boats attempted to put out of port and were forced to come back on account of the high seas.

In Indiana the frost has done little, if any damage. In Iowa fruits and garden truck have suffered badly, but only slight damage has been done to grain.

A BIG WRECK.

Eighteen Racers and Three Men Killed in a Car.

AN ENGINEMAN ROASTED.

A Pennsylvania Freight Train Buried by a Landslide and the Main Line Tracks Covered with Earth for Nearly a Mile.

One of the worst wrecks that was ever known took place on the Western Division of the Erie, three miles west of Hornellsville, N. Y., at an early hour in the morning. Fast freight No. 92 was thrown in the ditch by a broken wheel and ten cars were piled up in a confused heap. The accident occurred when the train was making fast time, and the cars were completely shattered. One of the cars that was in the wreck was from Mercer, Pa. and contained horses that were being taken East to enter the races. There were eighteen horses in this car, attended by three grooms. The grooms and all the horses were killed. The names of the grooms are unknown.

Foster, one of the managers of the cars of horses, had several ribs, both arms and a leg broken. It is thought besides this he has sustained internal injuries. The physicians say he cannot live. Two other men, whose names are unknown, were severely injured.

Patrick Shannelly, a brakeman was thrown into the air when the accident occurred. An ankle was broken and his head badly cut.

A Freight Train Wrecked.

Shortly after 11 o'clock P. M., a Lehigh Valley freight train, bound eastward, ran into an open switch at the point on the Meadows near Elizabethport, where the Lehigh Valley Railroad crosses the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The engine toppled over upon its side and eight cars were piled up on top of it. The wreck was complete. The train was a fast through one and was traveling at a high rate of speed. The accident came without warning and no one had time to jump. The wreck caught fire. The engineer, William Kesler, of Easton, Pa., was caught beneath one of the driving wheels of the engine. The wreckage above him burned fiercely. He begged the men at the scene to cut his legs off with an axe and free him. They refused and worked hard to get him out, but without avail, and he was slowly burned to death. Fireman Linsberger was injured about the hips and back. Brakeman Barthol had both his hips dislocated.

Landslide in the Narrows.

As a Pennsylvania east-bound freight train was passing the Narrows, a landslide occurred on Terrace mountain, lying parallel to the tracks, and the engine, tender and eighteen cars were buried under hundreds of tons of rock and earth. The train crew escaped uninjured. A cloud burst occurred just previous to the giving way of the sides of the mountain, and this, it is believed, undermined the earth and caused the slide. The tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad were covered for nearly a mile and travel was delayed for several hours.

A Runaway Locomotive.

An engine of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Road ran away from its yard at Drifton, Pa., and, descending a sharp grade on the main line of the Lehigh Valley, crashing into a passenger train which had been stopped at the station. No one was injured, but the passengers were frightened, the engine was dismantled and the rear coach of train badly damaged.

THURSTON HAS GONE.

He Will Not Be Rsturned to Washington by Hawaii.

The steamer Australia, from Honolulu May 8, arrived at San Francisco with the following:

Minister Hatch has handed Minister Willis his answer in regard to the recall of Thurston, which will go forward by this mail. It is a lengthy document and makes a general denial of the charges against the Hawaiian Minister. The latter's course is upheld in every particular.

Secretary Gresham is informed that Thurston will not be returned to Washington, but the letter does not name his successor.

The decision of Lord Kimberley regarding Great Britain's position on the question of citizenship and protection to those concerned in the recent uprising has just been received in the cases of Walker and Richard, convicted of treason.

According to this decision Walker and Rickard are looked upon as citizens of Great Britian and subject to protection from that country. The decision is particularly interesting on account of the letter recently received from Secretary Gresham, which indicates a policy directly opposite to that of Great Britian. Walker and Rickard are naturalized citizens of Hawaii, took the oath of allegiance to support the constitution and the laws, and swore allegiance to the King.

Walker and Rickard have make oath that when they took oath of allegiance to Hawaii the King told them it would not affect their British citizenship, the British commissioner at that time coinciding with the statement While in the dispatch Earl Kimberley simply states that Rickard and Walker must be protected as British subjects, it makes no indication of what steps would be taken. It is understood the Hawaiian Government will not admit for a moment these men are British subjects, and will accept the consequences.

Hawaii is willing to leave the matter to arbitration as a final resort, but will not yield in any other way. In the archives of the interior office have recently been found the written applications of Walker and Rickard requesting they be allowed to become naturalized. These documents convict them of falsehood, and may close up the discussion.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, who was chief secretary for Ireland from 1861 to 1865, is dead in England, aged seventy-three years.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Lord Roseberry and Mr. Balfour, Lord Elgin and Mr. Rhodes—the four men who between them guide and govern the British Empire—are all under 50 years of age.

Mr. E. Matthews, aged 72, and Miss Mary Bright, aged 86, were married in London recently. It was explained that the happy bridegroom had been courting the bride for upward of twenty-five years, but that their marriage was delayed because they could not agree on the question what religious persuasion the children should be brought up in.

Rev. Charles P. Strong, of Savannah, one of the most prominent Episcopal clergymen in Georgia, has followed the example of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton and repudiated the doctrine of the physical resurrection of Christ. The Southern dissenter challenges the right of the Church to discipline a minister on account of his belief upon the subject of the Resurrection.

Dr. Dubois, of the Netherlands India Service, the reputed discoverer in Java of the Pithecanthropus erectus, probably Darwin's "missing link," is at present prospecting with the help of the Rajah of Simur—a warm supporter of scientific research—for specimens of the Stegoden, an intermediate species of extinct animal between the elephant and another better known extinct animal, the mastodon.

Dr. Elmer Lee, the Chicago physician who rendered such efficient service in the Imperial Hospital, Russia, and in Paris and Havre during the European cholera scourge three years ago, and who was recommended by medical friends to be summoned to the bedside of the Czar during his Majesty's final illness, has been still further honored by being made an honorary member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, which was recently in session in Chicago.

Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury under the Harrison regime, is in Washington. He is in splendid health and spirits and has gained ten pounds avoirdupois since he ceased to direct the finances of the nation. On being asked what he thought what would be the relative positions of the two great parties on the financial question, ex-Governor Foster said: "The Republicans will not vary from their present attitude, but will stand pat on their previous declarations. The Democrats will be dominated by the free silver wing of the party."

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Large Amounts of Money Being Invested in Southern Cotton Mills.

The Manufacturers' Record in its weekly report of the business interests of the South shows that there is a very marked increase in the number of industrial enterprises that are being organized. This is especially noticeable in cotton mill interests. Railroad earnings and bank clearings continue to show an increase. The bank clearings for the South for the last week reported showed an increase of 12.5 per cent, over the corresponding week of 1894 against an increase of 7.1 per cent. for the rest of the country not including New York city.

Among the new cotton mill companies and additions to old mills reported for the week were an addition of 10,000 spindles to a duck mill at Columbia, S. C.; 5,000 spindles and 168 looms to a Greenwood, S. C., mill; 2,500 spindles to a King's Mountain, N. C. mill, and 1,500 spindles to another mill at the same place. A $200,000 mill is projected in South Carolina, a $100,000 mill at Rock Hill in the same State; $50,000 mill at Franklinton, N. C.; $50,000 mill at Clemson College, S. C.; a $100,000 company at Elizabeth City, N. C.; and a $100,000 company at Selma, Ala. A special dispatch to the Manufacturers' Record from the Spartan Mill, Spartansburg, S. C., reports that the company expects to build a 30,000 spindle mill next year. This would represent an additional investment of about $500,000.

Among other important enterprises reported for the week were a $1,000,000 beet sugar factory at Bowling Green, Ky.,; 100-barrel paint factory in New Orleans; $400,000 electric light, power and railroad company in Florida; a $30,000 cottonseed cleaning manufacturing company at Galveston; cottonseed oil mills at Calvert and Caldwell, Texas; a $50,000 mining company at Birmingham, Ala.; two cottonseed oil mills at Girard, Ala.; $10,000 tobacco manufacturing company at Darlington, S. C.; and of miscellaneous enterprises in other parts of the South, such as mining companies, electric light plants, lumber mills, water works, quarries, ice plants, canneries, &c., a large number. The most important buildings announced for the week include a $100,000 auditorium, a $50,000 opera house, a 200-room hotel, a $200,000 hotel, &c.

Special reports from all parts of the South show a general upward tendency in business with anticipations of a steady increase in the volume of trade as well as in profits.

SMART MONEY PAID.

Nicaragua is Seventy-Five Thousand Dollars Poorer.

In compliance with the agreement under which the British men-of-war withdrew from Nicaragua, on condition that smart money amounting to $75,000, demanded by Great Britain for the expulsion of Consul Hatch, be paid in London within 15 days, that amount of money, was covered into the treasury of Great Britain on behalf of Nicaragua by Senor Christana Medina, minister to London from Salvador, who has acted for Nicaragua in London throughout the episode thus closed.

Nicaragua had until May 20 to pay the indemnity under the terms of agreement, which allowed her 15 days after the British warships left Corinto. The departure of the British took place May 4.

The payment of the smart money closes the incident which resulted in the occupation of Corinto for a week by British marines and the floating of the British flag over that town. That portion of the dispute which Great Britian declined to submit to arbitration is thus settled. Such damages for losses to British subjects in Nicaragua as are claimed by Great Britain and remain unsettled the British Government has consented to submit to arbitration.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Deputy Collector Croll, of Reading district, assisted by J. F. Zimmermann, a revenue official, captured some moonshine brandy up along the Blue Mountains, in the house of a wealthy farmer named Jacob Wesner. A search was then made of the house, when three packages containing some fifty or sixty gallons were found with no revenue stamps attached. Wesner claims that he got the brandy for his own use from the distillery of E. O. Kreitz, at Linn, Lehigh county, in exchange for apples, at the rate of eight bushels of apples for each gallon of brandy, and that he paid the tax upon it.

The residence of Harry B. Cook in Salem, was entered by burglars and several hundred dollars in cash was taken from a trunk. At daylight Mr. Cook discovered his loss hitched his horse and carriage to go in pursuit, but he had scarcely started when a wheel came off. The nuts had been started to interfere with close pursuit.

The Grand Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Williamsport, decided to meet next year at Altoona and adjourned.

John Williams, aged 60, shot and killed Walter Chapman, near Wilkes-Barre.

Miners of the Pittsburg District decided to order a general strike.

Local institutions are provided with reduced State aid in appropriation bills reported to the House. All the bills will be vetoed if the school appropriations cannot be cut.

Isaac J. Wistar, of Philadelphia, was appointed to succeed Richard Vaux as Inspector of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Miners in the vicinity of Scranton are discouraged over the outlook in the mining of coal.

The jury in the case of James Hendricks, who has been on trial at Wilkes-Barre for the murder of Barney Reick, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

The Cornwall Ore Banks Company, Lebanon County's largest and wealthiest corporation, with real and personal property valued at $13,000,000, held its annual meeting at Cornwall. The stockholders present were General E. Lurd Grubb, Edgewater Park, N. J.; Colonel L. Heber Smith, Walter Scranton; Henry T. Kendall, Reading; Bertram Dawson Coleman, Edward Pyor Coleman, Arthur Brock, Lebanon; William C. Froman and E. C. Freeman, Cornwall.

Karl Manbeck, a little 2-year-old boy, was struck by a trolley car as he was crossing the street at Harrisburg, and his skull crushed.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock made a bad Sunday start. Frank Shearer, a foreman in the finishing mill, 45 years old, met a terrible death by accident, and two young men in the converting plant were badly injured. As the machinery was being started the big engine stopped on the "center." Shearer grasped a fifty-pound bar used to move the engine off the center to catch steam. The machinery started like a flash. More steam was on than Shearer thought. The bar was jerked out of his hand, and, flying up, struck him in the head braining and killing him on the spot. "Polly" O'Hara and Harry Powers were burned over the head and shoulders from molten steel which ran out of a vessel from which a plug dropped.

A runaway engine collided with a passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Road at Dieston. No one was seriously injured.

A Pittsburg Spiritualist predicted a political upheaval in that city within two years.

Little Percy Boman, at Hamburg, died from the effects of falling into a tub of boiling water.

It is claimed that the majority for George A. Lane, for District Attorney, in the Republican primary election, of Lancaster county, will exceed 4,000.

The House passed the General Revenue bill by an overwhelming majority. The Kunkel insurance measure was defeated, but afterwards reconsideration was agreed to and further action postponed.

The Governor vetoed the act permitting Burgesses to hold an additional office.

The Senate passed the House joint resolution censuring the National administration for its position on the Nicaragua question.

James O'Neal was killed by an express on the D. L. & W. Railroad near Delaware Water Gap.

John J. Williams & Co., at Media, made an assignment.

Montgomery County Prohibitionists organized at Norristown.

George M. Hawn, a White Cap leader, was shot and killed while destroying a fence belonging to the McCracken Bros., at Donatros, near Huntingdon.

A clear scheme to defraud the Handley estate at Scranton by means of a forged note for $100,000 was detected. Similar attempts to secure funds from the Fair estate in California and the Corcoran estate at Washington, D. C., were reported.

Earl Stanley Kresg, aged 9, was drowned near Stroudsburg, while playing on a raft.

John Ballantine, a union veteran, was found murdered at his home in Plymouth.

James Hendricks, at Wilkes-Barre, in his own defense denied all complicity in the Reick murder.

Physicians at Lebanon are engaged in a lively dispute as to whether or not wife-murderer Charles O. Garrett was responsible for all of his acts. The statement that the brain showed that the will power was very slight, and his power of self-control consequently greatly diminished, was given out by Dr. John Walter, who stated at the same time that in this opinion all the surgeons present claim that the brain was sound and they deny that they ever concurred in the opinion given out by Dr. Walter.

Michael Nicely, 22 years of age, a well known young man of Lewistown, jumped from a Pennsylvania Railroad train near Mapleton, to recover his hat which had blown off. While doing so he was struck by the Pennsylvania limited and so badly mangled that he died in a short time.

TWO MEN BLOWN TO PIECES.

They Lose Their Lives While Blasting Stumps with Dynamite.

While blowing stumps Albert Sackett and Frank Jones, living south of Lebanon, Ind., were blown to pieces by the premature explosion of a stick of dynamite.

ALL FOR THE LOVE OF MAN.

She thought that love was only this—
A little smile, a little kiss,
A promise given, a freedom lost,
And years to come to count the cost.
She laughed aloud at Cupid's dart,
And said, "'Twill never pierce my heart;
For lover's smile I ne'er would sigh;
For lover's kiss I would not die."

But that was yestere'en
Before the dance began,
But lo! this morn she sighs, forlorn,
All for the love of man.
"All else," she says, "is vain!"
Oh, pity her who can;
Her heart is rent with discontent
And all for the love of man.

She used to say that love was made
For foolish maids who were afraid
To face alone the trials of life
That meet us in this world of strife;
And freedom, so she loudly cried,
Was lost when maid became a bride.
Said she, "A slave I ne'er will be;
It goes against my theory."

But that was yestere'en
Before the dance began,
But lo! this morn she sighs, forlorn,
All for the love of man.
"All else," she cries, "is vain!"
Oh, pity her who can;
Her heart is rent with discontent,
And all for the love of man.

—THE LADY'S COMPANION.

PETE SANDERS' TRIUMPH.

BY ARCHIBALD HOBSON.

So Smithville was to have a big sewing machine factory. According to Giles Sanders the building was to be "bigger'n all creation, with a smoke chimbley a hundred and eighty odd feet high." And surely Giles was in a position to know for he had seen the plans with his own eyes. He was a bricklayer, and the contractor had agreed to employ him on the work. It was an all summer's job.

Now Giles had a boy, Peter; and Peter, it cannot be denied, had no affection for work. The neighborhood called him a lazy good for nothing. The other boys nicknamed him "Pretty Pete," in very irony of his homeliness. Even his father had very little good to say of him. His mother alone, with the faith and hope that mothers have, God bless them, stoutly maintained that Peter was "a good hearted boy." And she was right.

Peter was the kind of a boy that people, especially sober-going, thrifty people, find it hard to understand. He was different some way, and when any one is "different" he is likely to be disliked by the indifferent. Pete was, to cut it short, a genius. His head was full of ideas, but he was retiring and sensitive, and instead of trying to "show off" he kept his thoughts to himself. So it was that he knew a good deal more than people gave him credit for.

But he hated work. Some way it generally happened that when there was wood to pile or potatoes needed hoeing Peter was not to be found. The chances were he was off hunting or fishing or gathering specimens for his butterfly or birds' egg collections. If not, then he was pretty sure to be back in the corner of the woodshed that he appropriated, sawing and hammering away on some new invention of his for using up lumber and nails. And it was like pulling teeth to draw him away.

He was always making something. But as the products of his ingenuity were seldom anything practical his father thought all this tinkering and experimenting was time thrown away or worse. But this roving and tinkering bent was the extent of Pete's wickedness. There was nothing morally bad about him. He was simply tinctured with the irresponsibility of genius, perhaps.

Work went along on the sewing machine factory steadily all summer. Gradually the walls arose one, two, three, four stories; then the roof was put on. By August the carpenters were at work on the inside, and some of the machinery, even, began to arrive.

The last of the masonry to be finished was the great brick smokestack, a hundred and eighty-five feet high. This was a very important piece of work. On account of its great height it had to be built with extraordinary care in every particular.

As tier after tier of bricks was added and the huge shaft rose higher and higher in the air it became to the country round a matter of growing interest. It could be seen miles away, and before it was yet finished "the Smithville stack" was a landmark that half of Smith County had seen and the other half had heard all about.

The chimney tapered gradually in as it progressed upward, till, by the time it was a hundred feet high there was only room enough on the little scaffolding for one mason to work to advantage. And the man selected to complete the job was Giles Sanders; for he was, beyond question, the best workman in the neighborhood.

Finally the last tier of bricks was laid and the chimney finished, all but setting in place the capstone that was to protect the top from the action of the weather. The setting of this capstone was made the occasion for a sort of voluntary celebration by the good people of Smithville. The new factory was their factory, they felt, and they had good reason to rejoice at its successful completion. Their chimney was the highest chimney in all that part of the State, and it was a thing for every man, woman and child in the town to be proud of.

So it became noised abroad that on Saturday Giles Sanders would set the capstone. Saturday was the day that all the farmers went to town, and those of the women folks that got wind of the doings contrived to have business in Smithville that day and went along. In short, as Giles Sanders, proud man that he was, made his final trip to the top of the chimney that bright September afternoon, and looked down around him, he might almost have taken a census of Smith township by counting the number of heads he saw.

There lay the capstone at the foot of the chimney, jacked up on two timbers. It was a great, ponderous, flat stone, with a hole cut out of it, just the right size to fit the chimney. More than a quarter of a ton it weighed, so the stonecutters said. No wind would ever blow the top off that chimney, it was certain. The whole thing would go first.

A strong derrick had been specially rigged up on the top of the chimney. A great beam had been strongly lashed in place, so as to project out over the edge, with a tackle block fastened at the end; and the capstone was to be hauled up by a wire cable with two yoke of oxen at the end.

It always takes longer than expected to make ready for such an operation. The crowd began to grow impatient. Giles Sanders, however, conspicuous on the top of the chimney, was in no hurry to have the thing over, for as long as it lasted he was bound to be the object of all eyes and the subject of conversation. It was the greatest day and hour of his life.

At length, after much toggling and testing, everything was pronounced ready. Word was given, the driver whipped up his oxen, the sturdy fellows strained at the yoke, the cable tightened and slowly but surely the heavy capstone rose from its resting place into the air, steadied by the workmen, and then went straight on upward, as if it had been a pebble.

A shout of exultation broke from the crowd, and then all was quiet again while every eye followed the massive block in its upward course. There was Giles Sanders up aloft looking over the edge of the chimney, he too watching intently the steadily rising burden. Half way up—now three-quarters—now nearly there. Only few a feet more and the capstone will rest triumphant in its place.

Suddenly Giles Sanders waved his arms frantically.

"Stand from under down there, for Heaven's sake," he shouts. "She's breaking, she's breaking."

Something gives way. There is a creaking, rasping hum, followed by a deafening crash of timbers, and the mighty stone comes tearing its way to the earth, carrying away in its flight the wooden scaffolding and burying itself deep in the earth at the foot of the chimney. The people rush to the spot with one impulse. Fortunately no one is hurt. Giles' warning shout and the creak of the cable gave the workmen time to get out of the way. No harm is done; the stone is not even broken. But stop! Now the crowd begins to realize it, and there is a buzz of anxious voices. How is Giles Sanders to get down? There he is on top of the shaft nearly two hundred feet in the air. The derrick is broken and fallen. The scaffolding, his other resource, lies scattered on the ground, except for a few straggling timbers that still hang loosely in position. Jump, it would never do. Ladders, none can be spliced long enough to reach.

Yes, the scaffolding can be rebuilt; but it will take two days to do it. And all this time the poor man must stay up there, with hardly room to hang on, nothing to eat and no possibility of sleeping. What if, during the night, he should grow weak or unsteady and fall off? The bare possibility is frightful to think of.

Ingenious fellows in the crowd puzzle their heads for some means to rescue the unfortunate one. "Tear up your shirt into strips," shouts some one, "and tie 'em together, and let down the end, and then we'll fasten a rope on for you." And Giles sets to work ripping and tearing and cutting, with fingers and teeth and pocket knife. Then he ties the lengths together, but no, they're not long enough: they reach only a little more than half way down.

The case seems hopeless. Giles must stay on the chimney until the next night at least, without relief. Already it is beginning to grow dusk, and now the men set to work in earnest to rebuild the scaffolding.

"Where's that good for nothing Pete?" someone inquired. "Likely off shootin' squirrels. He's never 'round when anything's the matter," answered another. "No," ventured his mother, as she overheard the remark, "he was here this afternoon. I saw him just before the accident."

"Sure enough, here he comes across the fields," assented the man. "But what's the boy got? It looks like a kite. He ain't got the heart to go a flyin' kites with his father up there on that thing, has he? But it's just like him. I don't believe he thinks as much of his father as he does of his dog."

Mrs. Sanders put her apron to her eyes and walked over to meet Peter, who had meantime come running up. "What in the world do you mean, Peter, by foolin' with your kite at such a time as this?" she asked. "Just you wait, mother," answered Pete, softly as he adjusted the tail and guidestrings of the kite.

Meantime the waiting crowd had begun to gather around Peter, out of curiosity to see what he was about. "What you think you're tryin' to do, Pretty?" inquired one; and the untimely banter was greeted by an untimely laugh. But Peter kept unruffled as he went on making his kite ready.

There was just a soft evening breeze stirring out of the south. "Take her and hold her up good," said Pete to another boy standing near, as he placed the kite in his hands. Then, having unwound some string, he told the boy to let go, and in a moment the kite rose gently into the air, sailing steadily upward with an easy grace that told she was perfectly manie.

Then it dawned upon the bystanders that there was method in Pete's madness, and now no one dared banter him. Steadily rose the kite on the breeze. Soon it was as high as the chimney. Then Pete paid out the string deftly and shifted about till the kite was directly over where his father was standing.

Now his father seizes the string impatiently, as if he thought to climb down on it out of that fearful trap. Now Pete ties to the end of the string a clothes line that he had brought with him.

"Now pull, father," says he with the coolness of a man thoroughly sure of what he is doing.

His father pulls up the string hand over-hand, and with it the clothes line. Now the boy fastens to the end of the line the tackle block that fell from the broken derrick, and the father draws it up to the top. Now all is plain. Another trip with the line and this time a strong rope is taken up. Giles Sanders runs the end through the pulley, now securely fastened, and ties it round his body under the arms; strong and willing hands below pay out the rope with caution; Giles comes dangling through the air steadily downward, and in another minute he stands safe and sound on the earth. The people gather round to shake his hand and have a word with him. And now Peter is not forgotten. But the boy has run home, run away from the crowd to escape the praise he knew they would now load upon him.

That night his father spoke gently to him, more gently than he ever had before; and his mother's voice quivered so she could not speak. From that hour Peter was transformed. He had felt for once the encouragement of sympathy, and he saw now something to work for. All at once he was a man, willing, capable and with a heart for whatever his hand found to do.

The factory started up next month and Peter had a place as engineer's assistant. That was a score of years ago. When he was 22 he invented the simple little sewing machine attachment for winding bobbins—anyone might have thought of it you would have said—and to-day he owns a large share of the factory. He would have been a millionaire if he had invested more of his money in interest bearing securities and less in the "bonds and deeds fraternal" that bring their profit mostly in after life.

Novel Mouse Trap.

Mice are very knowing little animals, and are often too shrewd to be caught by even the best steel traps. To make a very effective mouse trap take a large jar—the kind used for jam and preserves—and tie over the top a piece of stiff brown paper. In the center of this cut a cross. Set the jar in a closet, and suspend by a string a piece of toasted cheese or bacon rind over the center. If the mice cannot easily reach the top of the jar a runway may be constructed by placing one end of a board on the edge of the jar and allowing the other end to rest on the floor. If there are any mice about the bait will attract them. Just as soon as the first mouse reaches the center of the paper he will drop through into the jar, and the paper will fly back for the next comer.

The same kind of trap may be used for catching rats, only a barrel must be substituted for the jar. A rat will soon gnaw out of such a trap if not prevented. The best way to avoid this is to fill the barrel partly with water. This trap is a great favorite with country people. They lay a good sized stone or brick in the bottom of the barrel and pour in just enough water to come level with the top of this. The first rat which tumbles in, of course climbs on the brick to get out of the water. As soon as another victim arrives there is a fight for possession of the only dry spot. The noise attracts other rodents, so by morning a dozen or more may be swimming and squealing and fighting for dear life.

A Newsboy's Gratitude.

A well known London doctor was recently astonished at having a copper refused by one of the usually pert, and sometimes insolent paper boys who line the Strand and make Fleet street hideous with their cries.

On asking the reason, the urchin recalled the fact that at one of the hospitals the doctor had attended him and saved his life.

But more was to follow, as the doctor found an evening paper mysteriously left on his doorstep every night, until he himself stopped it, thinking that the debt of gratitude had been more than paid by the very thought of making any return at all.

A Unique Club House.

In Santos, Brazil, the English residents have a cricket club, and the club has what is probably the most unique club house in the world. A storm last year was followed by an excessively high tide, which landed a large bark far upon the cricket club's lawn, and it was purchased for a small sum, sheered up and made into a club house and grand stand.

By a new line of steamers tourists can go from Constantinople, Turkey, to Alexandria, Egypt, in fifty hours.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE LULLABY TREE.

Hark to the sound of the summer wind sighing,
Singing a lullaby, baby, to thee;
While it is singing, gently I'm swinging,—
Swinging thee up in the lullaby tree.

Under its spreading arms lambkins are resting,
Safe from all danger, safe from all harm;
While in soft nests there, birdlings all rest there,
Up in the branches, sheltered and warm.

Starry-eyed flowers on the tree-top are blooming;
All the green leaves have a silvery light;
Balmy airs blowing keep them all glowing,—
Glowing like moonbeams throughout the still night.

And as the night wind to them softly whispers,
They always reply with a sweet, dreamy air.
Their low, tender song, dear, thro' the night long, dear,
Is the soft lullaby heard by thee there.

Hush-a-by, little one, wake not, but slumber;
Sweet may thy rest and thy dreams ever be;
Mother is keeping watch o'er thee sleeping,
Rocked in the arms of the lullaby tree.

THE COAT OF THE GNAT.

The gnat is a tiny, tiny insect, but sometimes just as annoying and hard to get rid of as our better known mosquito. In warm weather plenty of these creatures are to be found in the woods and near the water, where when the proper time comes they deposit their tiny eggs, leaving them to float about in the pool until they are hatched.

Now the gnat, small as she is, has a wonderful instinct which teaches her just what is best to do in order to keep her eggs safe until they are hatched. She joins them altogether, sticking them fast with a sort of glue which she furnishes herself. And she forms them into the shape of a hollow boat, which would not upset even if it got filled with water. The upper end of each egg is pointed, and they are joined with the pointed ends upward.

There are from two hundred and fifty to three hundred eggs in these little eggboats. They are to be found upon the surface of almost any pool in summer time. When the young are hatched they come from the under side of the eggs and the empty shells still float about on the water.

These tiny, tiny grubs are at first white, changing to a darker color, and in a few days changing again into a sort of chrysalis. In about a week this sheath bursts open and the winged mosquito or gnat comes out. It is already hungry, you may be sure, and quite ready to attack the fat legs and arms of little children who venture too near its haunts.

When we think how many thousands of these little pests are hatched out each summer we begin to be quite grateful to the birds and larger insects who make meals of them and so prevent them making meals of us.

THE WOODS BY NIGHT.

"Sit still in the woods at night, and look and listen," said an old time naturalist to me one day, "and you will see or hear strange things not to be seen or heard, save by rarest chance, in the busy hours of the day."

I thought of the remark as I sat perfectly still, resting on a stump in a small opening of the Adirondack woods at the close of one day last summer. It was twilight and out of the dim, uncertain light loomed the outlines of the tree in the valley, and of Ampersand Mountain in the distance. Quickly I saw the shadow of a moving figure, which I made out to be that of a fox. How stealthily the sly fellow crept along! He made no noise, not a twig broke beneath his cat-like tread.

As he turned for the first time he noticed me. He looked at me and I looked at him. Then Reynard revealed the cunning of his kind. Still keeping his eye on me, he sidled away until he reached the dark shades and recesses, when he disappeared in an instant.

I knew Reynard was out on his nightly foraging expedition. Perhaps he was looking for a wild rabbit or a fat partridge, or, perhaps he intended to rob some farmer of his choicest fowls. The fox is a night traveler; he makes his journey after dark, finds his dinner, and retires always before the break of day.

CAGING WILD BEASTS.

A writer in Little Folks, who paid a visit to Jamrach's wild beast establishment in London, has this to say:

Now there are at the moment I am writing two beautiful Bengal tiger cubs in one of the cages. The cubs are old enough to be dangerous, so if I tell you the way I saw them put into the cage they now inhabit you will know a little of how wild animals are transferred from one place of confinement to another.

The boxes that tigers and lions come in are not very big—just big enough to allow the inmates to lie comfortably. This, beside saving freight, prevents the animal from using his full strength, and perhaps in case of fright or frenzy from bursting the box.

Well, the box with the tiger cubs was placed in front of and partially in the open cage. A sliding door in the box was then lifted and the cubs darted forward at the meat that was lying in the far corner of the cage to tempt them. Meanwhile the box was quickly withdrawn and the barred gate of the cage as quickly shut.

It is easy, however, to transfer an animal from a confined box to a large cage. He is going then from captivity to comparative liberty. It is not so easy—indeed it is extremely difficult—to get him to go through the reverse process, to walk from a large cage into a box. If there be time he can always be made to do it quietly enough.

Give him no food in the large cage but put it in the large box. He may even hold out for days; hunger, however, will prove in the end stronger than his fears and he will with a growl make a dash for the joints when the trap will be closed against him. It isn't always possible for hunger to make him submit. Perhaps the animal is wanted to-morrow and the dealer has got the order only to-day and must catch the train with him at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. What is to be done now?

Here man's superior intelligence shows itself. It is fear that prevents the animal from entering the box and this fear must be overcome by a greater fear. This is an easy matter to the animal dealer with his knowledge of animals.

He simply sets light to a little bundle of dry straw in the cage; this is enough—the animal's fear of fire makes him fly at any outlet of escape.

FOREIGN CHEESES.

Delicate Processes of Their Manufacture Described.

The large number of small cheeses made in France and Germany are exported everywhere and are divided into two classes, one is used within a few days after making, the other being cured for later consumption, and it is these latter, known as fromage fin, that are extensively manufactured. The process of curing is a most careful one, by which the sharper ammonical taste and odor is got rid of, and a soft, rich, buttery consistence and a pronounced and pleasant flavor is given. A typical cheese of the cured kind is the Comembert, so called from the place of its original manufacture, where it was first made in 1791. The manufacture now amounts to millions of cheeses annually and employs the whole population of the district. The method of manufacturing this cheese is exceedingly delicate and demands the greatest care in the most minute details. It begins with the feeding and lodging of the cows to avoid any impurity in the milk and continues through all the work in the dairy until the milk is finally and carefully strained. After being drawn the milk is set apart for three hours for the cream to rise and it is then placed in broad earthern jars, each holding about five gallons, and, as each has been skimmed, it is set on a heater and warmed until the skin forms on the surface. The rennet is then added, one tablespoonful to each jar in which there are about twenty-one quarts of milk. The high temperature of the milk when the rennet is added brings the curd quickly, and in five or six hours each jar is set on a low bench, and the curd is dipped out into molds. These molds, cylindrical in shape, are made out of pure tin, four and three-quarter inches high and wide, and are open at each end. The molds are filled with the curd, from which the whey drains, through the rushes set at the ends of the mold, to a sloping table from where it drains off. As the whey drains from the curd this shrinks in volume until the cheese has gained sufficient consistency to be handled out of the mold, which is at the end of the second day. They are then taken out of the molds, sprinkled with salt and left on the mats for three or four days, from where they are removed in shallow wooden boxes to the drying room. Here they are arranged on frames and exposed to a free circulation of air, regulated by swinging shutters, for twenty or twenty-five days, according to the weather. After which they are removed to the curling cellar, where the circulation of the air is much increased. At this time the fermentation in the cheese begins to throw off moisture and they are removed to the finishing cellar, where they remain a month or less as the ripening progresses slowly or rapidly. At the end of the term the cheeses are complete and they are packed in paper and sent in wicker baskets to market.

To Measure Time.

What is termed a photochronograph has been devised by a French scientist for measuring minute intervals of time, especially for experimental work in physics in the laboratory. The instrument comprises a metallic disk turning freely on an axis passing through its center, while the free end of a spring carries a needle point which bears against the disk. This spring is timed to give 500 vibrations per second. Such a rate is determined by so turning the spring that it vibrates between known vibrations of 493 and 522 vibrations per second. Any want of extreme accuracy in the determination of the intermediate point is not of great importance, as it can be shown that the difference only affects the fifth place of decimals of a single second. Of course, any vibration in speed of the disk does not influence the number of vibrations of the spring. By means of a magnesium light traces of the path of the spring are left upon a sensitive plate mounted on the disk.

A FORGOTTEN CITY.

Mysterious Remains in the Piney Woods of Georgia.

To the careless traveler, on his way through the long reach of pine-barren that covers about one-third of the State of Georgia, known as the "piney woods," there is very little to excite interest or attention. But there are many points to attract careful observers, especially along the courses of the rivers whose sluggish currents wander aimlessly through the somber swamps.

About ten miles north of the busy little town of Voldosta, on the banks of the Ocklacoochee, is the site of an ancient town, all trace of which has passed away save some long lines of oaks, set in parallel rows about thirty feet apart for nearly a mile. Each ancient street thus marked was about forty feet in width, intersected at regular intervals by other streets, the town having been apparently nearly a mile square. The trees tower above all the younger undergrowth, their wide-spreading boughs hung with gray moss. Younger trees of various kinds have grown up among them, forming a dense forest.

The western view of the ancient town overlooks a high bluff at the foot of which winds the river, which has in places washed away huge slices of the sandstone bluff, encroaching on the streets nearest the stream. The river makes a bend in the shape of a crescent around the site of the town, and from a point just above the northern line of trees, extending in a semicircle to a point just below the southern limit, is a line of earthworks, evidently the ancient wall protecting the town from that side. In some places this wall is almost indistinguishable, but in others it is still clearly defined, and its entire length can be traced through the open pine forest on that side. Tall long-leafed pines have sprung up from its broken crest, indicating its great antiquity.

On the river-bank, about midway of the crescent, rises a huge mound which has evidently lost much of its original dimensions. Whether this was a place of sepulture or a watch-tower has never been determined, as no one has ever investigated the matter from a scientific or antiquarian point of view.

As to who built the town, raised the old wall and planted the shade trees history is entirely in the dark. The region was settled by the whites after the removal of the Creek Indians in the thirties, but the country was so poor that it was never thickly populated, and it supports but a scanty population even to-day. The Indians seem to have been as ignorant concerning the settlement as their white successors. They had no town anywhere near it, and the hunters avoided it as an uncanny place where evil spirits lurked. They did not even have a tradition as to its inhabitants. Pieces of ancient pottery and queer stone implements, with flint knives and arrow heads, have been found along the bluff, evidently made and used by a race of people alien to the savage tribes who occupied the country at the time of the advent of the whites.

Boone the Hunter.

Boone was a leader among the settlers, both in peace and in war. At one time he represented them in the House of Burgesses, in Virginia; at another time he was a member of the first little Kentucky parliament itself; and he became a Colonel of the frontier militia. He tilled the land, and he chopped the trees himself; he helped build the cabins and stockades with his own hands, wielding the long handled, light headed frontier ax as skillfully as other frontiersmen did.

His main business was that of surveyor, for his knowledge of the country and his ability to travel through it in spite of the danger of Indians created much demand for his services among people who wished to lay off tracts of wild land for their own future use. But whatever he did, and wherever he went, he had to be sleeplessly on the watch for his Indian foes. When he and his fellows tilled the stump dotted fields of corn, one or more of the party were always on guard, with rifle at the ready, for fear of lurking savages. When he went to the House of Burgesses he carried his long rifle, and traversed roads not a mile of which was free from the danger of Indian attacks.

The settlements in the early years depended exclusively upon game for their meat, and Boone was the mightiest of all the hunters, so that upon him devolved the task of keeping his people supplied. He killed many buffaloes, and pickled the buffalo beef for use in winter. He killed great numbers of black bears and made bacon of them, precisely as if they had been hogs. The common game was deer and elk. At that time no Kentucky hunter would waste a shot on anything so small as a prairie chicken or wild duck; but they sometimes killed geese and swans when they came south in winter and lit on the rivers.

One of the trolley cases decided by the Supreme Court in Philadelphia recently related to a peculiar case of bribery. An electric road in Schuylkill County obtained certain rights in the township of Rahn by the consent of the Supervisor of the town, one Coll, and these rights were given in a consideration of an agreement to provide Coll with employment for the balance of his natural life. This, the Supreme Court says, was a "very plain case of bribing a public officer. A consent so obtained, if otherwise valid, could confer no rights on those who bought it. The contract which was given for it was as worthless as the consent."

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of William F Smith, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of William J. Singer, of Bellefonte, as a candidate for the nomination of District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic county convention.

THE "JINGO" HUMBUG.

The Republican party are evidently very hard put to it in finding an issue upon which they can go to the country in the next Presidential election against the Democrats and thus get the offices they so much covet. They cannot make a howl on the silver question, since honors are about equally divided, if honors there be in such a miserable squabble. The Republican silverite is about as plentiful as the Democratic, and he occupies an equally high and important place in his party's counsels.

In this dreadful situation, and when the country does not seem to be rallying around the banner of the G. O. P., the only thing left is to give the British lion's tail a twist every now and then from the safe position of three thousand miles distance. The best way to do this is to pass some resolutions in which you condemn the policy of the Democratic administration concerning Nicaragua, call the President, in a cheap sneer, "Grover," shout vociferously that the Old Party would never permit a red-coat to land anywhere on this western hemisphere, and generally show to beholders that a calamity howler with lungs like the furnace of an ocean steamer has climbed up into a place which ought to be reserved for men of calm judicial temper, able to dignify the position and be of help to the country. Now if you will give the people time, they will generally find out the trick in this whole contemptible business, and conclude that it is done merely to make a stir and call attention to your waning prospects.

For the moment they look into the case they will find that the Administration could not do otherwise than they have done and maintain our reputation as good neighbors. England has done only what we would and ought to have done in a similar case, what any self-respecting government would do, what it must do or be voted out of first-class nations. England had an official representative in Nicaragua. For some reason he was mistreated by the people of that country. England demanded reparation just as we would have done, in order to protect her citizens in their lawful rights all over the globe. Nicaragua refused—and then England proceeded to punish her and prevent such a thing in the future. She demanded a money consideration and when this was refused she sent her ships to collect the bill.

Then Nicaragua waked up to the fact that something must be done, and after the troops had landed, she paid the money and apologized. When this was done, England retired and the incident was over to the infinite disgust and disappointment of the blow-hards who hoped that we might somehow get into a war about it and give them a chance to make money by swindling the government in some way or other. Every government must maintain the safety and dignity of its official representatives, and any other government that would try to prevent it from so doing, would be in the wrong and soon find itself in very hot water.

We are not set for the defense of any other land but our own. Washington told us to keep clear of entangling alliances; and the "Monroe Doctrine," of which we hear so much, has not the slightest application to the case of Nicaragua. Those who assert that it has, proclaim their ignorance of the principles set forth by President Monroe, who was not such a fool as to commit us to the defense of all the wild, ungovernable peoples who in Central and South America change their government almost every Saturday night. For the true "Monroe Doctrine," the American people will ever stand, as they stood against the French years ago for putting the Austrian prince on a throne in Mexico; but as for this bastard "Monroe Doctrine" which the "jingoes" are now trying to foist on the country, the people will have none of it, and every lover of Peace and Good-will and Commercial Intercourse will be glad because the Administration was not made up of "high-fliers" whose statesmanship consists in their ability to cry "mad dog" every time a British ship heaves in sight. Having failed to create any considerable feeling among the people against the Democrats because they did not put on war paint and go down to scare the British away, the jingoes will be forced to look elsewhere for material about which to howl. A fellow introduced one of these fool resolutions into the Connecticut legislature—and the resolution was knocked into a cocked hat when another member moved that one regiment of cavalry and one of infantry be placed upon the Brooklyn bridge which should be loosed from its moorings and floated down there to frighten away the English. The legislature would have saved some of its credit had there been a wise man present to puncture the wind-bag in this very effective way.—Lewisburg *Journal.*

THAT is a good move in California, just adopted, where the court chooses to order it, alternate jurors—that is, two extra jurors to sit and hear as does the regular panel. Then if one of the latter falls sick an alternate may take take his place, and a mistrial be thus avoided.

Why not, as we often thought, have a jury consist of 14 or 15, and require the agreement of 12 out of the number to render a verdict? This would go far to lessen the chances of no verdict because there is one, two or three stubborn fellows in the panel of twelve.

STILL the brightening of times for workingmen and the rise in wheat for the farmer keeps going on in spite of the calamity howl over the Wilson tariff. The 3000 employees of the Pencoyd Iron Works near Philadelphia had their wages raised 10 per cent. Carnegie's hands, to the number of 40,000, have been notified their wages are to be raised 10 per cent.

ON Monday night 70 truant members of our excellent legislature loafing at Harrisburg were called before the bar of the house for contempt in being absent without permission, thus breaking a quorum and stopping legislation. The speaker directed the sergeant-at-arms to hunt up the truants and put them under arrest. They had mostly gone to Philadelphia for a good time while the state was paying them a good salary. Some were attending to private business, some plead sickness, were carousing around the saloons and some were in disreputable houses.

It would have been a blessing if only every mother's son of 'em had skedaddled from Harrisburg and put an end to the circus that is disgracing the Old Keystone at the state capital. We repeat what we said a few weeks ago, Call out the Harrisburg fire department and turn the hose on them.

FROM YE EARLY DAY.

Old Fort, Lock Haven, Milton, Huntingdon, Philipsburg

Potter's Old Fort, one mile from this place, has its history briefly thus related: Soon after the Indian treaty of 1768, James Potter, afterwards a Brigadier General under General George Washington, came up the West Branch and Bald Eagle creek to seek for choice lands. He crossed the Nittany mountain at Logan's Gap, and for the first time set his eyes upon the lovely Penn valley, afterwards his happy home. After reconnoitering the valley, he descended Penn's creek in a canoe—but soon returned again, took up a large body of land, made a settlement there, and erected a Stoccade Fort. The place is still known as Potter's Fort. It was about 30 rods south of the Centre Hall station.

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Philipsburg, on the western side of this county, is named after Henry and James Philips, two enterprising and intelligent Englishmen, who laid out the town in 1797. The first house erected in the "wilderness town" was built by John Henry Simler. The following extract, from "notes of a traveller," in 1830, will show what it was then: "We proceeded over an excellent turnpike to Philipsburg, which may emphatically be called a town of stumps. Hairs never stood more plentifully on a dog's back than the stumps in Philipsburg, yet it is a stirring place." We suggest that Philipsburg, now the largest town in this county, have a big centennial celebration in 1897.

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This is the centennial year for Milton. The town was laid out in 1795.

—

The site of Lock Haven in 1833 was a cornfield. The town was laid out by Jeremiah church in 1834.

Well Rendered.

The entertainment given by Prof. Wolf's school last Friday evening in the auditorium in Grange Park, was well rendered to a large and appreciative audience. The entertainment consisted of recitations, essays, dialogues, music, etc., and was carefully prepared. The scholars did well and were heartily applauded throughout.

—Lyon & Co., Bellefonte, are making a big drive in shoes. They carry a full line in this department, and at prices that are way below their competitors, It is useless to pay a big price for shoes when you can get the same article several dollars cheaper at Lyons. Don't pay any dealer an extravagant price, until you inspect their stock.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Beellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

THIS
IS
WORTH LOOKING AT

Bellefonte, Pa., May 8, 1895.

Our unprecedented success in the establishment of low prices for good goods has determined us in still keeping up the same system of doing business. Look at these prices for Spring goods.

CLOTHING.

Spring Clothing now ready for you; in Clothing we lead them all in lowness of prices, in good goods, well made, and fit equal to merchant tailor made.
Boys' Suits at 75, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00.
Boys' strictly all wool suits, wear and sewing guaranteed, at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.25, 3.50, 3.75 and 4.00.
Men's Suits at 2.90, 3.50, 4.00, 4.25, and 4.50, in Black Cheviot, mixed Cassimers, etc., all new stock.
Men's strictly all wool suits, newest patterns, at 4.75, 5.00 5.25, 5.50, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00
Men's fine dress suits, in Black Worsted, Clay Worsted, neat mixtures, at 7.50, 8.00, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00 and 11.50, as fine goods, as stylish a cut, and as well made as you used to pay $15 to $20 a suit for.

DRY GOODS.

Best Dress Ginghams, 5 and 6c per yd.; Challies, 3 1-2c per yd.; Best Sateens, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2c per yard? Best Prints, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c; all wool Serges, that were 60 now 37c; all wool Serges that were 50 and 60, now 34c; Cashmeres, that were 30, now 19, 20 and 25c; Illuminated French Suitings—the very handsomest Dress Goods, that were 75, now 39c; Muslins, 4, 4 1-2 and 5c per yard. Bleached Table Damask, that was 65, now 25c. Bleached Table Damask, that was $1, now 75c.

Bleached Table Damask, that was 75, now 50c.
" " " 50, " 35c.
" " " 40, " 25c.

Silk for Waists, 24, 30, 37, 40 and 0c. Embroidery, 2, 3, 4 and 5c per yard, and up. Bed Ticking for 7c up. Ladies' Wraps and Capes, $1.24, up. Ladies' Summer Undershirts, 6, 8, 10, 12c and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, 38 and 47c. Men's Heavy Working Pants, warranted not to rip, good and strong, 59c and 74c.

WINDOW BLINDS.

The greatest assortment of Window Blinds—spring rollers, good felt and oil cloth, at the following prices, all complete, at 14, 15, 18, 20, 25 and 30c a window.

CARPETS.

Rag Carpet, the best stock ever shown in Centre county. Note these prices: 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 34, 37½, 40 and 42. The above are of the newest patterns and best qualities that have ever been shown for the money.

SHOES.

We are leaders in the sale of good Shoes at low prices. Ladies' Russett and Black Oxford, good, solid wearing goods, 74c a pair, up. Ladies' Dongola Kid, patent leather tip, at 1.00. We will guarantee these as good as can be bought anywhere for 1.50. Children's and Misses' Oxford Tanned and Black, from 49c up.
A genuine Dongola, patent leather toe, in all the lasts, opera toe, common sense toe, at 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 1.90. Every pair warranted. You never heard of shoes for these prices warranted.
The finest Dongola Kid, button and lace boots for $2 and $2.40, of exquisite workmanship, opera toe, narrow square toe, patent leather toe, common sense toe—every pair warranted. As fine a stock, as dressy, stylish and durable, as when sold at $4 and $5 a pair a year ago. Girl's Shoes, 60, 75, 93, 98, $1 and $1.20. As good in quality as you buy elsewhere for one-half more. Boys' Good Dress Shoes, 75, 93, 98, $1, and $1.25. All good stock and wear like iron. Men's Dress Shoes, 98, $1, 1.15, 1.25, 1.45, 1.98, 2.40 and 2.48. See if you can buy them elsewhere for that money.
We have beyond doubt the best wearing Shoe in the world. They are warranted, every pair of them, and we are the Sole Agents for the sale of them in Centre county. You know what they are. They are the Douglas Shoe. If they don't wear well, bring them bock and either get an allowance or get another pair. We have them in Men's from $1.85 to $4.50 a pair. In Boy's from $1.75 to $2.50 a pair. We have them in Patent Leathers, Russets, Bluchers, Razor Toe, Needle Toe, Yale Toe, Square Toe, Half Round, or any style you want.

Ladies' Russet Oxford Shoes from 74c a pair up. Men's Russet Shoes—good ones and stylish—$1.43. Boy's Russets, 98c, $1 and $1.24.
A special lot of Ladies' Dongola French Kid Oxfords, interlacing ties; Russet, Juliet and White Kid Slippers; regular prices were from $2.50 to $3—our price from $1.50 to $2.15—A, B, C and D lasts.
These goods were bought at special low prices at a closing-out sale of a manufacturer retiring from business,

Best Table Oilcloth at - - - 15c a yard.
Best Unbleached Muslins, - 4, 4 1-2, 5c a yard.
Best Bleached Muslins, - 6 1-2 and 7c a yard.

LYON & CO.,
Bellefonte, - - - - Penna.

BEAUTIFUL AS A BUTTERFLY

And lovlier than a June morning is the

NEW STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

At Harper & Kreamer's. The stock is complete in in everything latest and stylish for Summer wear, that the markets afford. A new dress or waist may be needed, and we can easily give you the goods you will want. The prices will startle you. We never handled a cheaper and better line. See them.

HARPER & KREAMER.

THE SEASON IS HERE
FOR
WALL PAPER & FURNITURE

We are now prepared to supply you with Wall Paper, and all kinds of Furniture at low prices.

Come and see us

DAUBERMAN & GOODHART.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre County will meet the taxpayers at the following times and places for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Tri-Ennial assessment of 1895. The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m., except where otherwise noted.

Miles township, Monday, June 17th, at the election house, Rebersburg.

Haines and Penn townships and Millheim boro. Tuesday, June 18th, at the election house, Millheim.

Gregg and Potter townships and Centre Hall borough, Wednesday, June 19th, at the election house, Centre Hall.

Harris and College townships, Thursday, June 20th, at the election house, Lemont.

Ferguson twp., Friday, June 21, at the election house, Pine Grove Mills.

Spring and Benner townships, Saturday, June 22nd, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte.

Half Moon and Patton townships, Monday, June 24, at the election house, in Stormstown.

Taylor and Worth townships, Tuesday, June 25, at the election house in Port Matilda.

Huston and Union townships and Unionville boro, Wednesday, June 26, at the election house in Unionville boro.

Snow Shoe and Burnside townships, Thursday, June 27th, at the election house in Snow Shoe.

Walker and Marion townships, Friday, June 28th, at the election house in Hublersburg.

Boggs township and Milesburg borough, Saturday, June 29th, at the election house in Central City.

Howard, Liberty and Curtin townships and Howard boro, Monday, July 1, at the election house in Howard boro.

Rush township and Philipsburg and South Philipsburg boroughs, Tuesday, July 2nd, at the public hall, Philipsburg.

Bellefonte borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte.

Notice is hereby given to the assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. Assessors will please bring all books and papers they may have to the appeal.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 5, 6, and 7, 1895. Persons wishing to be heard at the general appeal must have the assessors present and arrange with them as to their compensation. No appeals will be heard after the time above stated.

GEO. L GOODHART,
T. FRANK ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM,
County Commissioners.

Attest:
R. F. HUNTER, Clerk.
Com. Office, Bellefonte, May 21, 1895.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, estate of Catharine Moyer late of Gregg township Centre county, deceased. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 1st day of June, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund

JOHN KLINE,
may9-3t Auditor.

1895 Johnston Self-Binding Harvesters,

With Truck and Sheaf Carriers

For $100.

At W. L. Goodhart's Implement Store

Millheim, Pa.

Mowers Accordingly. may95t

KRUMRINE BROS.,

Apothecaries,

Bellefonte, - Penna.

Headquarters for

FINE PERFUMERY AND : : : : : TOILET REQUISITES.

A full line of Trout and other fishing outfits, just opened.

B. C. ACHENBACH,

BELLEFONTE.

Baker, - Confectioner, Caterer.

Wholesaleing Ice - - - - - - - - Cream a Specialty.

Ice Cream put up in any form, Molds, Bricks, and all latest designs, Easter Rabbits, etc.
Fine Display of Easter Goods.
Come and See.

SHERIFF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1895.

at 10 30 o'clock a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Miles, county of Centre, and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the great road leading through Miles township, thence in said road north 70½ degrees, east 40 2-10 rods to a point in said road, thence along lands of U. S. Shaffer north 20½ degrees west 141 rods to a stone, thence along same south 69½ degrees west 10 rods to a stone, thence by same north 28½ degrees west 71 rods to a post, thence same north 62 degrees east 10 rods to a post, thence same north 28½ degrees west 120 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands formerly owned by Edward Houtz south 72½ degrees west 66 2-10 rods to a stone corner, thence along lands of John Shaffer south 25¾ degrees east 66 rods to a stone corner, thence along same north 64 degrees east 28 8-10 rods to a stone corner, thence same south 28¾ degrees east 267 rods to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres and 114 perches more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, summer house, bank barn and all necessary outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. W. Hazel.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN P. CONDO,
Bellefonte, May 1, 1895. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SAM. P. Bair late of Potter township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Samuel P. Bair, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa., on Friday, the 24th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

IRA C. MITCHELL.
Bellefonte, Pa., May 1, 1895. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Joseph R. McClellan, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. McCLELLAN.
C. E. McCLELLAN.
E. R. McCLELLAN.
N. B. SPANGLER, Att'y. Tusseyville.
may2-6t

GOOD OPENING.—FOR ACTIVE LADY OR gentleman acquainted with neighborhood. Compensation from $40 to $150 monthly. Work outlined. Only energetic party ambitious to succeed need apply. No capital required. Address, with reference, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa. may16-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of James C. Boal, deceased, late of Centre Hall borough, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE M. BOAL,
Administrator.
apr11-6t Centre Hall.

CAUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the real or personal property of every description, heretofore owned by the undersigned, has been sold to E. G. Van Pelt, of Centre Hall, for value received. All persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner whatever, as I have passed all said property to the party above named

may2-4t LYDIA FOUST.

WANTED RELIABLE MEN to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery Stock. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success insured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not delay. Apply to

ALLEN NURSERY CO.
mar7-4m Rochester, N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF SOLOmon Kleckner, late of Miles township, deceased. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, to make distribution of the balance as shown by the account of Solomon Kleckner, late of Potter township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, May 28th, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place all parties in interest are notified to attend, or in default thereof they will be debarred from coming in on said fund

H. C. QUIGLEY,
Bellefonte, May 1st, 1895. Auditor.

Salary and expenses paid weekly from start. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock. Clean, hardy stock, true to name. Fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution in our orders. Liberal commission to local part-time agents.
We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. Outfit free. Address, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y. (This house is reliable. Name this paper.—Ed.)
CANVASSER

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool

CENTRE REPORTER--Supplement.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1895.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF THE TRI-ENNIAL ASSESSMENT

AS RETURNED BY THE SEVERAL ASSESSORS OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1895.

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Taxables	Seated Lands.				Unseated Lands.		Houses and Lots		Horses and Mules.		Cattle.		Occupations.	Livery.		Money.	Dogs.		Value of Property Exempt from Taxation
		Acres Timber	Acres Cleared	Acres Total	Aggregate Value	Acres Total	Aggregate Value	Number of Houses and Lots	Aggregate Value	Number of Horses and Mules	Aggregate Value	Number of Cattle	Aggregate Value	Aggregate Value of Occupations	Number of Livery Carriages	Aggregate value	Judgments, mortgages, etc., assessed for state purposes	Male	Female	
Bellefonte Boro, North ward	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	802025	96	5215	51	1140	38450	38	1205	1085830	75	5	105000
" " South ward	549	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	513825	81	3090	43	1000	30955	11	575	176955	63	7	67000
" " West ward	219	.....	2	2	80	.....	.....	137	231400	46	2956	13	260	10995	7	400	104448	28	1	16000
Centre Hall Borough	179	7	71	78	5720	.....	.....	140	95400	64	2520	24	390	9840	2	120	40358	26	...	24950
Howard Borough	232	.....	167	167	17075	.....	.....	138	83090	52	1950	41	590	11275	11	280	44012	35	1	7300
Milesburg Borough	216	.....	19	19	950	.....	.....	170	85170	33	1185	34	528	8145	8	240	16385	33	...	18000
Millheim Borough	202	30	671	701	38175	.....	.....	167	100530	60	2303	49	808	12515	12	782	59303	24	1	22500
Philipsburg Borough, First ward	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	202150	57	3110	22	324	24580	...	....	75636	32	3	40500
" " Second ward	489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	316415	108	4570	24	367	29955	26	955	53993	47	...	18300
" " Third ward	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	184085	51	2820	35	745	19105	...	....	14583	62	6	41000
South Philipsburg Borough	211	2	19	21	2300	.....	.....	157	43170	14	355	19	285	5690	1	50	2313	41	2	2650
Unionville Borough	154	.....	83	92	10750	.....	.....	92	55240	24	830	30	412	6420	...	....	28637	25	..	11500
Benner Township	361	3613	11570	15185	429348	1434	3800	56	22290	384	13970	411	6706	6960	...	....	59186	158	3	7500
Boggs Township	645	6410	9287	15697	231675	16146	27023	197	37710	344	12465	376	5721	16685	...	....	27051	207	3	10200
Burnside "	150	7113	2392	9495	39696	44395	44539	4	575	71	1488	76	974	3005	...	....	22821	73	...	5300
College "	626	1496	10932	12428	394732	597	794	247	189791	373	10897	387	5899	25270	...	....	155006	132	2	52730
Curtin "	293	4603	3383	7986	48259	21955	40080	26	7757	171	5245	125	1824	4105	...	....	.....	70	13	3200
Ferguson "	554	4190	16782	20922	551785	8152	21113	122	41095	436	17710	481	6300	11450	4	45	53322	184	3	26000
Gregg "	678	9791	12446	22238	524093	4564	4086	140	60925	490	16012	604	7449	15252	6	125	87660	229	4	12350
Haines "	537	11993	8848	20839	410 20	11850	16911	211	86393	354	16415	486	7448	17445	...	....	147678	194	3	14200
Halfmoon "	204	3056	5955	9011	225390	3491	14696	54	21095	165	5446	207	2808	3890	...	....	4647	63	1	15040
Harris "	353	3579	6685	10264	263056	12648	21709	96	40265	292	9176	242	4311	9025	1	30	71953	92	1	24350
Howard "	312	3400	5927	9327	145630	1994	3305	45	13379	94	3993	187	2984	5985	...	....	23280	81	4	8550
Huston "	296	7396	4675	12011	78285	2174	2555	50	9585	133	5055	183	2434	3740	...	....	19011	73	1	7500
Liberty "	456	2695	7096	13191	155251	4081	5785	139	45531	205	82 0	210	3155	10380	...	....	29089	97	6	14575
Marion "	265	3070	6593	9663	262593	2283	15372	35	17670	223	8027	236	3279	3735	...	....	23872	92	2	13750
Miles "	570	12873	9524	22397	409236	19713	16414	142	68244	291	11532	452	5916	15420	...	....	93800	174	6	15400
Patton "	280	3093	8019	11112	287195	3047	27 88	20	3625	239	8548	240	4262	7600	...	....	24219	99	7	15950
Penn "	309	5485	5582	11067	292187	5083	6316	59	29613	239	7708	283	4890	9040	6	150	51026	95	7	15225
Potter "	624	11043	17564	28507	649077	5023	9427	58	17510	5 3	16949	643	8936	12132	...	....	43204	244	6	88800
Rush "	700	.....	3108	3108	149230	75246	199123	179	38970	175	6655	204	2890	19500	...	....	4217	146	12	12000
Snow Shoe "	492	4991	3297	8288	98104	55544	75586	267	62795	205	8170	179	2685	24785	4	200	29249	164	3	17800
Spring "	880	2316	10534	12850	667079	2486	2057	362	118400	248	11425	349	4549	24330	...	....	79406	154	2	17800
Taylor "	179	7149	3093	10845	74779	8943	23938	20	1394	103	3273	147	1933	1950	...	....	2086	75	1	3550
Union "	273	9423	7135	16558	127615	10951	11582	9	2050	223	7425	218	3280	3355	...	....	13205	98	1	5400
Walker "	442	4038	9928	13966	412783	12003	27731	110	41664	311	11382	264	5491	11084	...	....	70950	161	4	20550
Worth "	273	5009	3936	9095	64054	4039	6141	86	16768	124	4440	178	2261	6075	...	....	16547	90	5	7440
Totals	14523	137864	195564	337329	7062423	336896	627771	5252	3708164	7113	261914	7713	115059	473789	137	5157	2828920	3727	126	1295430

In accordance with the Act of Assembly regulating Tri-Ennial Assessments, and constituting a Board of Revision, the Commissioners of Centre county herewith publish the above Statement showing the Aggregate Statement and Assessments made by each Assessor in the county for 1895, upon properties taxable by law; and herewith give notice that the 7th and 8th of June, 1895, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte are fixed upon for determining whether any of said valuations of Assessors have been made above or below a just rate, as we further notice that the assessments as made and returned by the several assessors, will from now until the days fixed for final adjustment be open for the examination of all citizens. We invite information as to the value of property, located in any of the districts, and hope all taxpayers will avail themselves of this opportunity to aid us in perfecting and adjusting the assessments.

ATTEST: ROBERT F. HUNTER, Clerk.

G. L. GOODHART,
T. F. ADAMS,
J. B. STROHM. } Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, BELLEFONTE, PA., May 21st, 1895.

COBURN.

An Account of the People Coming and Going, and Other Incidents.

Our hotelist, R. O. Braucht, took advantage of the cheap excursion, and went to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning, and will take in the sights of the city and the big Odd Fellow gathering at that place. J. C. Morris, of Rebersburg lodge, and R. A. Bumiller, of the Millheim lodge, took their departure for the same place on Monday evening.

Mr. Bryant and wife, of near Madisonburg, Sundayed at the home of J. A. Kooney.

Henry Stytzer and sister, and Miss Snyder, of Rebersburg, sojourned at the home of J. E. Kooney on Sunday.

Rev. Wolf of the Lutheran church, will hold communion services at this place next Sunday morning.

A. C. Thompson, agent for the American Book Co., was at this place one day last week, looking after the interests of his company.

The P. O. S. of A. have decided to participate in the exercises at Millheim on Decoration day. In the evening a sermon will be preached in the Lutheran church at this place for their benefit by Rev. Young, of Pleasant Gap.

W. H. Kerstetter and family left for State College on Wednesday morning and will remain a few days in that busy little town.

John Waite and wife, of Rebersburg, spent Sunday with the lady's parents, T. W. Hosterman's.

Nathan, son of T. W. Hosterman, who has been on the sick list for the last several weeks, is slowly improving.

The foundation of Chester Kerstetter's house on R. R. street, is now in course of erection.

Samuel Ard has the masons at work on the foundation of his house which he is building on his farm a little east of town.

A substantial board walk is being built along the lot occupied by the Lutheran church. A decided improvement. Let others follow the example.

WOODWARD.

The P. O. S. of A. will Parade Friday Evening.

Camp No. 357, P. O. S. of A. will hold an open meeting at this place on Friday evening; a full dress street parade by the Camp and Camp 680 of Coburn. Addresses will be delivered by Zeb Bathurst, D. P., of Bellefonte; Rev. Young, of Pleasant Gap, and Rev. Solver, of Loganton.

The corner stone of the new United Evangelical church will be laid on Sunday, June 2. Some eminent divines will be present for the occasion.

C. K. Sober, of Lewisburg, and R. O. Braucht, of Coburn, had business here on Friday.

Geo. Harter, fireman, Elmer Barner, teamster, and Wm. Benner commenced work Monday on Engle & Brumgard's lumber job.

C. M. Stover visited his brother at Laurelton on Sunday.

A. M. and Wm. Harter were to Sugar Valley Friday, to look up a site for their steam saw mill.

Mrs. Daniel Engle visited friends and relatives at Loganton on Saturday.

Daniel Engle purchased a tract of timberland from J. J. Orndorf this week and will saw it this summer.

John and H. O. Wirth expect to locate in West Virginia sometime during the summer.

Frank Guisewite wears a broad smile since the arrival of the little girl at his place.

J. M. Weaver built a neat picket fence around his yard, which gives it a better appearance.

Luther Hosterman had a runaway on Saturday, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Bellefonte's Centennial.

We extend a cordial invitation to the good people of Centre Hall and Penns Valley to call upon us at any time, especially during our Centennial, on June 5th, 6th and 7th.

Our lines of Clothing, Hats and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Shirt Waists and Chemisettes are very large and complete.

Straw Hats in great abundance.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Merchant Tailors, Bellefonte.

Are Imkroving.

The children in Centre Hall ill with scarlet fever, are gradually improving, and there is no tendency towards the disease spreading. There are but three cases now and they are in a convalescent condition.

Death in Haines Township.

Joseph Leitzell, a highly respected citizen of Haines township, died on Saturday, and was buried at Wolfe's Chapel, on Tuesday. His age was about 62 years.

A lady in Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

—Every well-dressed young man gets his clothing and gents' furnishing at Lewins, Bellefonte.

TUSSEYVILLE.

The Reporter's Correspondent Notes the Events of the Week.

Supervisor John R. Lee is busy crushing stone, and repairing roads in our vicinity.

C. W. Swartz is having his dwelling house painted, and it presents a fine appearance.

Rev. Zahner, of Bellefonte, will preach in the United Evangelical church next Sunday, and Rev. Goodling will fill that gentleman's pulpit in Bellefonte.

Samuel Floray is repairing his dwelling house.

The United Evangelical Sunday school and the K. L. C. E. elected four delegates to the ministerial convention at Millheim this week.

Jackson Weaver is on the sick list. Typhoid fever seems to be coming into our community again.

Miss Ida Floray, residing near Boalsburg, was home Sunday.

Cornerstone Laying.

The cornerstone of the new United Evangelical church at Woodward will be laid on Sunday, June 2. Rev. Stapleton, presiding elder, will be present, with other ministers.

Shingles and Lumber for Sale.

All kinds of shingles, all kinds of lumber and plastering lath always on hand, at the mill of E. M. Huyett, near Potters Mills, and at lowest market prices. 9ma3t

For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, and S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville.

——Our spring stock of clothing is now in and a more complete assortment cannot be found in any store. Clothing never was so cheap and you get surprisingly big returns for your money.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Figured China Silks, 20c a yard. Striped Wash Silk, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co.

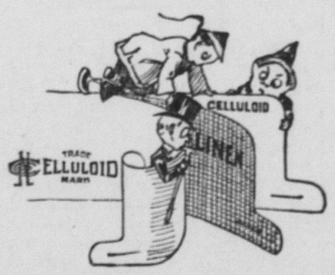
GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BRISBIN.

Wheat	65
Rye	50
Corn	45
Oats	30
Barley	45
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	12
Eggs	10
Lard	8
Shoulders	10
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	60
Sides	8



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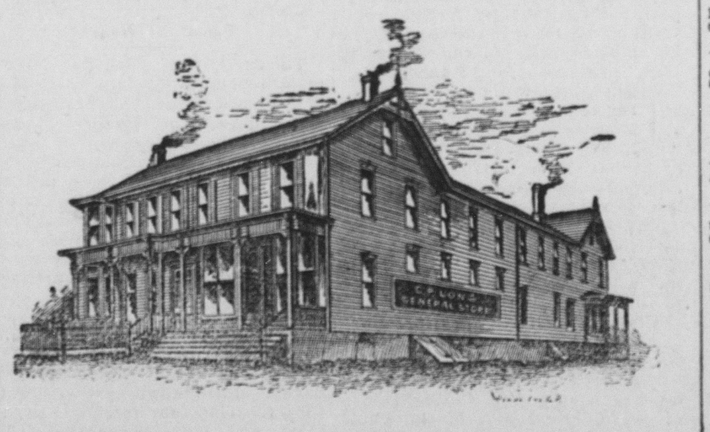

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 25, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.20 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.37 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.38 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 7.50 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

Train 1 leaves New York 9.35 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia,

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.27 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m.

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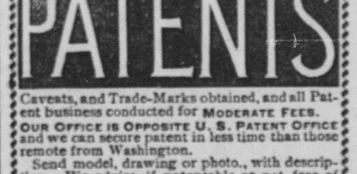

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BIG HOTEL KITCHENS.

TURNING OUT AN ELABORATE BILL OF FARE.

The Chef's Organized Corps--Buying the Enormous Food Supply and Cooking It According to a Thousand Recipes.

There are two great men in the lower section of the big modern hotel. One of them is the steward and the other is the chef. The first supplies the raw provender, and the other gives it the artistic treatment which later on soothes the appetite of the guest into dreamy satisfaction.

The steward is a keen business man who watches the markets as closely as a professional stock speculator. At night he makes a list of what he is to buy the next morning. The list would read like a bit of fiction to the average housewife. It is the regular thing for the steward of one of the new Fifth avenue hotels to buy each morning twenty-five different kinds of fresh fish, fifteen sorts of shellfish, ten of smoked and salt fish, twenty-five varieties of meats, and the same number of butcher's miscellanies, such as sweetbreads, calf's head, etc.; fifteen varieties of game, thirty-five of vegetables, a dozen of fruit and a like number of cheeses.

A number of smaller items are also bought each day, such as olives, jellies, syrups, milk and eggs. There are regular days for the purchase of vast quantities of groceries, but these give the steward comparatively little trouble, as they require no skirmishing about to secure. An order is sent by telephone or messenger to the wholesaler, and the goods are delivered.

Great care is taken in the purchase of milk, butter and eggs. Four of the large fashionable hotels pay a contract price of $1 a pound the year round for their butter, and this item alone costs each of them in the neighborhood of $90,000 a year, including the cooking butter.

None of the milk supplied to these hotels is of the skimmed variety. It is bought by contract from large dealers, and from each can is taken enough to fill a small glass jar, which is at once placed in a refrigerator at 45 degrees and kept locked up for twenty-four hours. At the expiration of that time it is tested by an expert to discover the exact proportion of cream and milk. The season of the year has much to do with these proportions, which for the cream vary from 12 to 22 per cent. If the cream falls below the minimum the dealer stands the immediate danger of losing a fat contract.

Eggs are a tender subject with the large hotel men, and the steward invariably buys the costliest in the market. An egg of bad character may lose for the hotel one of its best patrons, and may indirectly cause others to change their quarters, as the man who leaves on account of a disreputable egg is sure to tell about it. Not only that, but it has the power to ruin scores of dollars' worth of dainty pastry, gallons of puddings and custards, and generally do untold damage.

All the eggs not boiled to order are broken separately by skilled assistants, making the cost of handling them a considerable item. Two hundred and fifty dozen is an average number used each day in a large hotel, and at busy times as much as 500 dozen have been handled. Breaking and judging 6,000 eggs in a day is no small task, as can easily be imagined.

All the meat used is treated with artistic care, and the "ripening" process requires the judgment of an expert. When purchased it is ticketed with the date of killing and the dressing, and is then packed in a cold room at 45 degrees for two weeks. When removed it is usually covered with a thick mold and the appearance of this mold to the expert is the keynote of its condition. It must be ripe, juicy and tender, and the long storage usually brings about these results.

The real work of the kitchen falls to the lot of the chef. In four of the greatest New York hotels the chef is an Alsatian, and his salary ranges from $6,000 to $10,000 a year. He has a number of department chefs under him and each of them has a small regiment of helpers.

The next in rank to the chef is the saucier, who boils the meats and mixes the soups and sauces. After him comes the rotisseur, who broils and roasts all the meats and fish. Following the rotisseur is the entremetier, who handles all the side dishes, such as vegetables, omeletes and whatever is fried. The garde a manager, next in rank, makes the salads and prepares the cold meats. The butcher, who cuts the meats, and the poissoneer, who dresses the fish, and the casseroller, who fills the important post of head pot washer, complete the executive force of the chef.

With a well organized staff of assistants the main duty of the chef comes just before mealtime, when he makes a round of the entire kitchen, tasting every article prepared. He may suggest some slight change, like the adding of seasoning, but usually everything has been done to his satisfaction. The bakery force is independent of the chef.

A ROYAL SPORTSMAN.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, Is Fond of Hunting.

Royalty gets its recreation in various ways. In ancient times the relief from official cares was had by looking at slaves contesting good naturedly for prizes or fighting earnestly or vindictively for self preservation. Things are different now. Emperor William, of Germany; the Czar of Russia and the Prince of Wales take to various athletic diversions, principally yachting.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, though fond of nearly every kind of outdoor sport, is passionately devoted to hunting. Chamois hunting, for instance, is sport of the most difficult character. It would be the hardest kind of work for most of America's smart set, who "follow the hounds" so assiduously in season. But chamois hunting appeals to the Austrian Emperor because it is arduous, and probably to be successful requires a remarkable degree of skill with the rifle and extraordinary familiarity with horseback riding. He is inordinately fond of horses, and is, therefore, most naturally a splendid horseman. He does not look so well on horseback as his graceful wife, the Empress, but he goes in more for fun than looks, though the Empress is, by the way, a courageous hunter. Emperor Francis, though 64 years of age, is as hardy and tireless as a man of 30.

Solferino is his favorite resort for hunting the nimble chamois, and here for weeks he will occupy a modest shooting lodge, chatting affably with the peasants and taking what sport comes in his way with quiet good nature. The district abounds in mountain forests and little villages, where the Emperor's appearance excites slight attention.

The Waif of Wounded Knee.

Those who remember the terrible battle that took place some four years ago between the Indians of the Pine Ridge agency and the United States regular troops at the place known as Wounded Knee may have forgotten, says the Philadelphia Times, that a girl baby was found on the body of her mother four days after the fight. That Indian baby is alive and well, and is now the adopted daughter of General Colby, who took her under his care as soon as she was found and brought her to his wife. Big Foot, chief of the Sioux, had about twenty lodges gathered about him when the outbreak began, but after a terrible fight in the winter not one of the one hundred and twenty warriors was left to tell the tale; and when the soldiers went over the snow covered fields afterward they found the dead body of an Indian squaw, and closely held to her breast was a tiny babe about seven months old.

Zintka Lanuni, as she is called, does not seem to be the "Lost Bird" that her name indicates, for when a Times reporter called at the home of Mrs. Colby a few days ago she came running in and began to speak in excellent English and show some queer balls that she had gathered in her rambles. She is large for her age, and seems to be a child of fine intelligence, calling her adopted father and mother, "mother" and "father," and evidently not ever imagining that she is always regarded with curious eyes by all visitors. She dresses in the same gowns as the little American girls wear, and one would never notice her were it not for the Indian cast of the dark features and the black, straight hair that is combed back from the low brow. Mrs. Colby, who has no children, is as fond of the little waif as if it were her own child, and she will be trained and educated as well as any girl in America.

Loss of the President.

What a strange story is that communicated by the Duke of Newcastle to the Globe concerning the loss of the President! He says that a trustworthy informant in the United States assured him that a sailor dying in an American port had confessed to having formed one of the crew of a pirate vessel which captured the great steamship. "Every soul on board was made to walk the plank and the ship was scuttled."

The story seems incredible, yet it may be true, and the possibility of it gives one quite a shock. It is fifty years ago and more since the President disappeared from human sight, without, I believe, leaving a trace; the loss of no other vessel—for it was the first of the great passenger ships to go—has caused as great an excitement. How those at home clung to hope, some of them for years—for the notion of the crew being wrecked on some out of the way island was eagerly adopted, and how many a heart was broken by the intolerable suspense! At last it was generally concluded that the ship had collided with an iceberg and foundered. And now comes this terrible story, which it is fortunate was not conceived of when it would have had the power to make those at home more miserable.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that more than one story has been recently written upon this very subject—the capture and scuttling of a passenger steamer—and it seems more likely that they have suggested the idea being adapted to the loss of the President than that a solitary pirate should have revealed such a long kept secret of the seas.

A Ship for a Monument.

The most remarkable monument that has ever been erected over a grave in the United States or in any other civilized country perhaps is the reproduction of an old time whaling vessel, which is to be seen in one of the Boston cemeteries. It is a fine specimen of the shipbuilder's art, finished in iron and clouded marble, and marks the last resting place of a departed sea captain.

There are 206,456 miles of telephone wire in England.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

LONDON has called the roll of deaths by starvation in 1893, and they number fifty-one, from which it would appear to the New York World that London charity is too much occupied with the heathen.

IN the opinion of the Hartford Journal the South Carolina mother who, with the aid of a revolver, drove off the man who intended eloping with her 14 year old daughter, is certainly a "new woman."

THE London Times says that the opium commission's report, just issued, decides against the prohibition of the growth of the poppy or the manufacture of opium in India. There is too much money in opium to allow it to be driven out of India.

A FRENCHMAN must still obiain the consent of his parents if he wishes to marry. The Chamber of Deputies has rejected a proposal of Abbe Lemire to dispense with the consent when the man is 25 or the woman 21, but passed another doing away with the necessity for the grandparents' consent when the parents are dead.

MEDIEVAL doctors used to prescribe powdered oyster shells for children suffering with the rickets. Now Drs. Muntz and Chatin tell the Paris Academy of Medicine that nothing better can be found. They say that if a little powdered oyster shell were mixed with the food of growing children their teeth would be better and the whole frame stronger.

IT has been learned that the gypsy moth pest, which has cost New England $1,000,000 in an endeavor to stamp it out, is directly traceable to a Prof. Trouvelot, who imported the moth to this country twenty-three years ago for the purpose of crossing it with the moth that produces the silk worm. The moths escaped their place of confinement and in a few years had multiplied into countless millions.

THE New York World observes: The police census shows the population of the city to be 1,849,866. This is 334,565 in excess of the population reported by the Federal census of 1890, 139,151 more than the police census of that year showed, and a gain of 48,127 over the results of the State census of 1892. The work of enumeration has been done rather incapably in many instances, and it is certain that the total figures are below the actual number of inhabitants. But taking them as they are, they represent only a part of the great city which American energy has built here as the metropolis and business center of the Republic. There are a million more people living just across the bridge, as much a part of this metropolis as the inhabitants on either side of the Thames are a part of London. When the Legislature shall make up its mind to carry out the decree of consolidation which the people recorded at the polls New York will take her proper place as the second city on earth, with a population well in excess of three millions.

ONE of the most ancient industries of Great Britain is about to disappear, extinguished by foreign competition. Already in the days of the Phoenicians, prior to the Christian era, Britain was famed throughout the then known world for its copper and tin, and in Cornwall workings and likewise implements have been found which furnish conclusive proof that this metal was mined even in prehistoric times. Within the last two decades, however, the industry has shown a marked decline, especially in Cornwall, and what with the fall in the price of tin and the increasing cost of the working owing to the great depth to which the shafts have attained, the mines have been closing down one after another, the most famous of all, the great old "Botallack," which for two centuries has been one of the sights not alone of Cornwall, but of the whole kingdom, being now about to follow suit. It is the last one of any importance, is situated at Land's End, runs out a considerable distance under the sea, and by reason of its romantic situation and of the many Druidical legends associated with the grand and majestic headland has constituted the theme of many a sensational novel and of many a stirring poem.

THE smelters in Omaha and Denver have lately introduced a device for recovering the mineral that heretofore has passed away in smoke and fumes. It is not generally known that the smoke from such plants is laden with metals of value, principally gold, silver and lead. It has been the constant study of metallurgists for years to contrive some practical and economical method of condensing such materials. This new device consists of a horizontal flue some fifteen hundred feet in length, exposing a surface for radiation and condensation of the heated gases of upward of 54,000 square feet. The fumes are drawn through this flue by means of a fan, the outer circumference of which, at full speed, revolves with a velocity of nearly two miles a minute. Under this pressure the fumes are forced into a large building, from which there are no means of escape, except through a filter of textile fabric, the colorless gases passing through into a stack beyond, while the valuable soot or smoke condenses on the inner or lower side, from which it is collected, compressed into molds and fed back again into the furnace, where the valuable metals are extracted and separated.

THE number of pieces of original dead letter mail matter received by the dead letter office during the last fiscal year for treatment was 7,161,044. While this is certainly a very large number, it is a decided decrease from those received for the preceding year. Of late years the department has given particular attention to the work of the dead letter office, and this decrease is attributable in part to the efforts made to secure a more speedy return of unclaimed mail matter to the senders by postmasters without unnecessary delay of having it sent to the dead letter office for treatment. Printed placards have been sent out requesting the patrons of the mails to place their names and addresses on the envelopes and valuable packages intrusted to the mails. These have been furnished the postoffices throughout the country, with instructions that they be posted in conspicuous places in the postoffices and the attention of the patrons be called to them. During the last fiscal year nearly three hundred thousand such notices were sent out. In addition to these a circular was prepared and sent to all postmasters, directing attention to the sections of the postal laws and regulations governing the treatment of mail matter to be sent to the dead letter office, construing for the benefit of the postmasters the sections referred to, and preventing in many cases the sending of mail to the dead letter office which properly belonged somewhere else.

THE production of silk in Syria is said to have considerably increased in recent years. In 1893 about nine hundred pounds weight of silk worms' eggs were used in the principal towns and villages. The eggs used in Syria are of Corsican origin and the greater part come from France and a much smaller quantity from Italy. The Japanese varieties have entirely ceased to be imported. All the eggs imported are subjected to a most rigorous examination, and in some cases are examined by microscopical instruments. The eggs arrive in boxes of about twenty-five grammes weight, and are sold at prices varying from 3 to 6 francs, according to the quantity and quality. The payments are made in cocoons, and varies in different parts of the country from one-seventh to one-twelfth of the silk harvest. Although attempts have frequently been made at the production of native eggs, they have always been unsuccessful, chiefly owing to native carelessness. The silk worms of the present day work principally for the domestic production, and native manufacturers have much to contend with from foreign competition, which is making itself severely felt. Markets that were formerly controlled by the Syrians are now disputed by European manufacturers, who with their skilled workmen and improved machinery find competition with the older methods comparatively easy. The greatest specialty in the native silk stuffs, and in which Syria undoubtedly excels, is that in which cotton forms the work, and in which the greater or lesser quantity of silk in the weft determines the quality. The principal silk manufactures are the native headd esses and cloaks, shawls, tobacco pouches, slippers, pillow cases and stuffs for dress goods and upholstery.

Fur of the Weasel.

The fur of the weasel family is in great demand by the dealers because of its beauty and adaptability in many classes of wearing apparel. What is known as ermine is produced by a little animal called the stoat in England. In winter he changes his reddish brown skin to a white one. Savage and bloodthirsty is this little creature, preying upon everything that he can overpower. His chief food consists of partridges and rabbits, but many other small animals are disposed of in the same way. The pine marten, a member of the weasel tribe, has a brown skin and yellow throat. Some martens have a bluish brown coat with white throat. They are larger than the stoat and more destructive. The other is the king of weasels. He can whip anything of his weight in the world. He is hunted with hounds in England, and can give six or seven dogs all they can do to kill him. Like the mink, he is very fond of fish and water fowl.

All of the weasel family are very fierce and strong for their size. The skunk, with his black and white coat; the badger, with his beautiful silver gray fur and black dashes, and the sable are all of the same species and valuable fur bearing animals.

Largest Water Spout in Europe.

The municipality of Geneva, Switzerland, has recently built a new reservoir on the Bessinges Heights at an elevation of about 440 feet above the level of the lake. This reservoir is filled by motive power obtained from an artificial fall of the waters of the Rhone, where it leaves the lake. At the entrance to the harbor a waterspout is provided, which is turned on only Sunday and several evenings in the week. This spout is the biggest in Europe, rising to nearly 300 feet in the air. In clear weather it can be seen from afar, and appears like a sail oscillating in the wind. On summer evenings other beautiful effects are shown, with several smaller fountains electrically illuminated in various colors. These water fireworks, as they style this entertainment, have become great favorites, and the natives and tourists are greatly admiring the innovation.

A CHANGE OF DIET.

The oyster season's over;
But the lover has no rest;
For she'll be able shortly
To enjoy ice cream with zest.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Many a man's tongue shakes out his master's undoing.

When you give others advice, take some of it yourself.

Aid is never satisfactory. The best way is not to need it.

Love never complains that the price it has to pay is too much.

Lingering with temptation is like tampering with dynamite.

There is not a pin's point between the yes and no of a woman.

Thought is the property only of those who can entertain it.

There is an idiom in truth which falsehood never can imitate.

He hath a poor spirit who is not planted above petty wrongs.

Well-arranged time is the surest mark of a well arranged mind.

There are only two beautiful things in the world—women and roses.

While the tall maid is stooping the little one hath swept the house.

The girl who runs away to get married will very likely walk home.

The generous heart should scorn a pleasure which gives others pain.

When friendship stands in the way of ambition, the latter rarely makes the sacrifice.

Why should a man be good to enemies when he can never sufficiently reward friends?

Hard and Bitter Wills.

It was remarked by a writer long ago that "there is no revenge so hard and bitter as that of an old man." And it is one of the astonishing perversities of many natures that the longer they live the harder they hug their possessions. The most disinterested affection is passed over, the most faithful and most valuable services are slightly and grudgingly rewarded. This mental and moral disease notably afflicts the richest. The Marquis d' Aligre was a singular example. His will was concocted with a special desire to disappoint and insult his relatives, friends and servants. To the first it said: "As for you, my relatives who have been so long spelling upon this fortune on which 'I had concentrated all my affections,' you are not going to touch a penny of it, and not one of you will be able to boast that you have squandered the millions which the old Marquis d' Aligre had taken so many years to hoard up."

Sir Robert Bevil, one of James I's officials, did not even spare his wife. "I give unto my wife tenne shillings in respect she took her sonnes part against me and did anymate and comfort him afterwards. These will not be forgotten." And the Earl of Stafford, who married the daughter of the Duc de Grammont, wrote: "To the worst of woman, Claude Charlotte de Grammont, unfortunately my wife, guilty as she is of all crimes, I leave five and forty brass halfpence, which will buy a pullet for her supper. A better gift than her father can make her."—The Westminster Review.

Sex in Shoe-Buying.

There is a great difference im men and women in their methods of buying shoes. Four men can be satisfactorily suited in the length of time it takes to suit one woman. But the additional time given to suiting the fair sex is by no means lost. If a woman is satisfactorily suited she is apt to be a more valuable and permanent patron than a man. She often talks about her footwear to her friends, where a man seldom does, says a writer in Shoe and Leather Facts.

She expatiates on the satisfaction in style and fit which her shoes purchased in such and such a store give her, and she never forgets to mention how attentive and obliging the salespeople in the store are. This latter has its due effect, and the first time her friends experience, or fancy they do, any lack of attention where they have been in the habit of dealing, they resolve to visit the store which they have heard is noted for politeness.

Agriculture and Manufactures.

The leading industry of the United States, if we consider the number of persons employed and supported by it, is agriculture; but if we consider the value of the product, it is manufactures, since the latter in 1890 exceeded $4,000,000,000, while that of agriculture was only $2,460,000,000. A very striking fact is that in 1880 the net product of manufactures was $1,973,000,000, or less than that of agriculture, which was $2,213,000,000 at that time. The value of farms in 1890 was $13,276,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent. Farming tools and machinery brought the total capital up to $13,770,000,000, which produced a return of $2,460,000,000, or a little less than forty-eight per cent. The average size of farms decreased from 203 acres in 1850 to 134 acres in 1880, but in 1890 it increased to 137 acres.—New York Sun.

Woman's Resignation.

The cool, calm resignation of women was illustrated during the recent earthquake which shocked the city of Mexico. A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from that city, tells the story of how women accept the inevitable:

Some Mexican lady friends were at church praying for the rest of us, up in the northern part of the city, when, as they relate to me, they felt faint, and all at once heard the roof crack and saw mortar falling all around them, while the great chandeliers swung back and forth as in a steamer in a storm.

I asked them why they did not get up and run, but they replied simply:

"We just shut our eyes, commended our souls to our Maker, and went on with our prayers for the city full of people!"

Before you lose your soul in trying to gain wealth, ask the millionaire how much gold it takes to make one rich.

Summer Activities.

If one were to attempt to enumerate and classify the sports of summer, he would have a large job on hand, but at a glance we know that thousands are engaged in these pastimes of land and water. The use of physical and muscular exertion is immense, and as a result the rough usage brings about sprains, hurts, bruises, wounds and cuts, for which the greatest and surest cure is St. Jacobs Oil. All sportsmen know and acknowledge this, as also raisers and trainers of fine horses, and breeders of fine cattle. It is the sportsmen's best reliance and is kept on hand accordingly.

If this entire country were as populous as Rhode Island its inhabitants would number 945,705,300.

Need Clear Heads.

Working people need clear heads, sound sleep and good digestion; for if sickness comes, what then? It is cheaper to keep well. That "queer feeling" springs from indigestion. First you "pooh, pooh!" Then you grow alarmed and send for the doctor. No need of that. A box of Ripans Tabules will set you right and keep you right; so you can eat, sleep and work. Ask the druggist for them.

The first English Derby was run on May 20, 1784.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The French Montpelier gave a name to the Vermont Montpelier.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

English leather gloves were sold all over Europe in 1847.

When You Come to Realize

that your corns are gone, and no pain, how grateful you feel. The work of Hindercorns. 15c

Tobacco occupies 20,290,000 acres in the United States.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine. F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1895.

England and Wales light someth ing like 500,000 lamps nightly.

J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

In Chaucer's time a woman's gown was called her cote.

Mothers Appreciate the Good Work

of Parker's Ginger Tonic, with its reviving qualities—a boon to the pain-stricken and nervous.

Hats were first made in England by Flemings about 1510.

Women Only Know

How much they suffer when nervous, weak and tired.

Nervous prostration is a lingering, racking, living death to those afflicted, though wholly incomprehensible to others. The cause of this condition is impure and insufficient Blood.

Make the blood pure, give it vitality and it will properly feed the nerves and make them strong. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures nervousness because it acts directly upon the blood, making it rich and pure and endowing it with vitality and strength-giving power. No other medicine has such a record of cures. Thousands write that they suffered intensely with nervousness and were cured by this great medicine. The building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are wonderful. Even a few doses are sufficient to create an appetite, and from that time on its healing, purifying, strengthening effects are plainly felt. The nerves become stronger, the sleep becomes natural and refreshing, the hands and limbs become steady, and soon "life seem to go on without effort," and perfect health is restored. Such is the work which Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for hundreds of women today.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood.

Usurped Fashions.

"If there is anything I dislike," said one citizen, "it's to see a man effeminate in his attire."

"It is unpleasant," was the reply, "and yet about the only way for him to keep from being so in these days is to put on petticoats."—Life.

"My dear, what is that awful noise from the kitchen?" "I don't know, Jack, unless it is that some of the dishes are getting rattled."—Brooklyn Life.

He who plants a tree, he plants love; heaven and earth help him who plant s tree, and his work its own reward shall be.—Lucy Larcom.

★ HIGHEST AWARD ★
WORLD'S FAIR.

IMPERIAL GRANUM
IS
★ THE BEST ★
PREPARED
FOOD
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
★ JOHN CARLE & SONS, New York. ★

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent New York Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Words With Young Men."

In his audiences at the New York Academy of Music Dr. Talmage meets many hundreds of young men from different parts of the Union, and representing almost every calling and profession in life. To them he specially addressed this discourse, the subject being "Words With Young Men."

FAYETTE, O.

Reverend Sir—We, the undersigned, being earnest readers of your sermons, especially request that you use as a subject for some one of your future sermons "Advice to Young Men." Yours respectfully,

H. S. MILLOTT. CHARLES T. RUBERT.
F. O. MILLOTT. M. E. ELDER.
J. L. SHERWOOD. S. J. ALTMAN.

Those six young men, I suppose, represent innumerable young men who are about undertaking the battle of life, and who have more interrogation points in their mind than any printer's case ever contained, or printer's fingers ever set up. But few people who have passed fifty years of age are capable of giving advice to young men. Too many begin their counsel by forgetting they ever were young men themselves. November snows do not understand May time blossom week. The east wind never did understand the south wind. Autumnal goldenrod makes a poor fist at lecturing about early violets. Generally, after a man has rheumatism in his right foot he is not competent to discuss juvenile elasticity. Not one man out of a hundred can enlist and keep the attention of the young after there is a bald spot on the cranium.

I attended a large meeting in Philadelphia assembled to discuss how the Young Men's Christian Association of that city might be made more attractive for young people, when a man arose and made some suggestions with such lugubrious tone of voice and a manner that seemed to deplore that everything was going to ruin, when an old friend of mine, at seventy-five years, as young in feeling as any one at twenty, arose and said, "That good brother who has just addressed you will excuse me for saying that a young man would no sooner go and spend an evening among such funereal tones of voice and funereal ideas of religion which that brother seems to have adopted than he would go and spend the evening in Laurel Hill Cemetery." And yet these young men of Ohio and all young men have a right to ask those who have had many opportunities of studying this world and the next world to give helpful suggestion as to what theories of life one ought to adopt and what dangers he ought to shun. Attention, young men.

First, get your soul right. You see, that is the most valuable part of you. It is the most important room in your house. It is the parlor of your entire nature. Put the best pictures on its walls. Put the best music under its arches. It is important to have the kitchen right, and the dining room right, and the cellar right, and all the other rooms of your nature right; but, oh! the parlor of the soul! Be particular about the guests who enter it. Shut its doors in the faces of those who would despoil and pollute it. There are princes and kings who would like to come into it, while there are assassins who would like to come out from behind its curtains, and with silent foot attempt the desperate and murderous. Let the King come in. He is now at the door. Let me be usher to announce His arrival, and introduce the King of this world, the King of all worlds, the King eternal, immortal, invisible. Make room. Stand back. Clear the way. Bow, kneel, worship the King. Have Him once for your guest, and it does not make much difference who comes or goes. Would you have a warrantee against moral disaster and surety of a noble career? Read at least one chapter of the Bible on your knees every day of your life.

Word the next: Have your body right. "How are you?" I often say when I meet a friend of mine in Brooklyn. He is over seventy, and alert and vigorous, and very prominent in the law. His answer is, "I am living on the capital of a well spent youth." On the contrary, there are hundreds of thousands of good people who are suffering the results of early sins. The grace of God gives one a new heart, but not a new body. David, the Psalmist had to cry out, "Remember not the sins of my youth." Let a young man make his body a wine closet, or rum jug, or a whisky cask, or a beer barrel, and smoke poisoned cigarettes until his hand trembles, and he is black under the eyes, and his cheeks fall in, and then at some church seek and find religion; yet all the praying he can do will not hinder the physical consequences of natural law fractured. You six young men of Ohio and all the young men, take care of your eyes, those windows of the soul. Take care of your ears, and listen to nothing that depraves. Take care of your lips, and see that they utter no profanities. Take care of your nerves by enough sleep and avoiding unhealthy excitements, and by taking outdoor exercise, whether by ball or skate or horseback, lawn tennis or exhilarating bicycle, if you sit upright and do not join that throng of several hundred thousands who by the wheel are cultivating crooked backs and cramped chests and deformed bodies, rapidly coming down toward all fours, and the attitude of the beasts that perish. Anything that bends body, mind or soul to the earth is unhealthy. Oh, it is a grand thing to be well, but do not depend on pharmacy and the doctors to make you well. Stay well. Read John Todd's Manual and Coombs's Physiology and everything you can lay your hands on about mastication and digestion and assimilation. Where you find one healthy man or woman, you find fifty half dead.

From my own experience I can testify that, being a disciple of the gymnasium, many a time just before going to the parallel bars and punching bags and pullies and weights, I thought satan was about taking possession of society and the church and the world, but after one hour of climbing and lifting and pulling I felt like hastening home so as to be there when the millennium set in. Take a good stout run every day. I find in that habit, which I have kept up since at eighteen years I read the aforesaid Todd's Manual, more recuperation than in anything else. Those six men of Ohio will need all possible nerve and all possible eyesight and all possible muscular development before they get through the terrific struggle of this life.

Word the next: Take care of your intellect. Here comes the flood of novelettes, ninety-nine out of a hundred belittling to every one that opens them. Here come depraved newspapers, submerging good and elevated American journalism. Here comes a whole perdition of printed abomination, dumped on the breakfast table and tea table and parlor table. Take at least one good newspaper with able editorial and reporters' columns mostly occupied with helpful intelligence, announcing marriages and deaths and reformatory and religious assemblages, and charities bestowed, and the doings of good people, and giving but little place to nasty divorce cases, and stories of crime, which, like cobras, sting those that touch them. Oh, for more newspapers that put virtue in what is called great primer type and vice in nonpareil or agate!

You have all seen the photographer's negative. He took a picture from it ten or twenty years ago. You ask him now for a picture from that same negative. He opens the great chest containing black negatives of 1885 or 1875, and he reproduces the picture. Young men, your memory is made up of the negatives of an immortal photography. All that you see or hear goes into your soul to make pictures for the future. You will have with you till the judgment day the negatives of all the bad pictures you have ever looked at, and of all the debauched scenes you have read about. Show me the newspapers you take and the books you read, and I will tell you what are your prospects for well being in this life, and what will be your residence a million years after the star on which we now live shall have dropped out of the constellation. I never travel on Sunday unless it be a case of necessity or mercy. But last autumn I was in India in a city plague struck. By the hundreds the people were down with fearful illness. We went to the apothecary's to get some preventitive of the fever, and the place was crowded with invalids, and we had no confidence in the preventive we purchased from the Hindoos. The mail train was to start Sabbath evening. I said, "Frank, I think the Lord will excuse us if we get out of this place with the first train," and we took it, not feeling quite comfortable till we were hundreds of miles away. I felt we were right in flying from the plague. Well, the air in many of our cities is struck through with a worse plague—the plague of corrupt and damnable literature. Get away from it as soon as possible. It has already ruined the bodies, minds and souls of a multitude which, if stood in solid column, would reach from New York Battery to Golden Horn. The plague! The plague!

Word the next: Never go to any place where you would be ashamed to die. Adopt that plan and you will never go to any evil amusement nor be found in compromising surroundings. How many startling cases within the past few years of men called suddenly out of this world, and the newspapers surprised us when they mentioned the locality and the companionship. To put it on the least important ground, you ought not to go to any such forbidden place, because if you depart this life in such circumstances you put officiating ministers in great embarrassment. You know that some of the ministers believe that all who leave this life go straight to heaven, however they have acted in this world, or whatever they have believed. To get you through from such surroundings is an important theological undertaking. One of the most arduous and beswetting efforts of that kind that I ever knew of was at the obsequies of a man who was found dead in a snowbank with his rum jug close beside him. But the minister did the work of happy transference as well as possible, although it did seem a little inappropriate when he read: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord. They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." If you have no mercy upon yourself have mercy upon the minister who may be called to officiate after your demise. Die at home, or in some place of honest business, or where the laughter is clean, or amid companionships pure and elevating. Remember that any place we go to may become our starting point for the next world. When we enter the harbor of heaven, and the officer of light comes aboard, let us be able to show that our clearing papers were dated at the right port.

Word the next: As soon as you can, by industry and economy, have a home of your own. What do I mean by a home? I mean two rooms and the blessing of God on both of them; one room for slumber, one for food, its preparation and the partaking thereof. Mark you, I would like you to have a home with thirty rooms, all upholstered, pictured and statuetted, but I am putting it down at the minimum. A husband and wife who cannot be happy with a home made up of two rooms would not be happy in heaven if they got there. He who wins and keeps the affection of a good practical woman has done gloriously. What do I mean by a good woman? I mean one who loved God before she loved you. What do I mean by a practical woman? I mean one who can help you to earn a living, for a time comes in almost every man's life when he is flung of hard misfortune, and you do not want a weakling going around the house whining and sniffing about how she had it before you married her. The simple reason why thousands of men never get on in the world is because they married nonentities and never got over it. The only thing that Job's wife proposed for his boils was a warm poultice of profanity, saying, "Curse God and die." It adds to our admiration of John Wesley the manner in which he conquered domestic unhappiness. His wife had slandered him all over England until, standing in his pulpit in City Road chapel, he complained to the people saying, "I have been charged with every crime in the catalogue except drunkenness;" when his wife arose in the back part of the church and said: "John, you know you were drunk last night." Then Wesley exclaimed, "Thank God, the catalogue is complete." When a man marries he marries for heaven or hell, and it is more so when a woman marries. You six young men in Fayette, Ohio, had better look out.

Word the next: Do not rate yourself too high. Better rate yourself too low. If you rate yourself too low the world will say, "Come up." If you rate yourself too high the world will say, "Come down." It is a bad thing when a man gets so exaggerated an idea of himself as did Earl of Buchan, whose speech Ballantyne, the Edinburgh printer, could not set up for publication because he had not enough capital I's among his type. Remember that the world got along without you near 6000 years before you were born, and unless some meteor collides with us, or some internal explosion occurs, the world will probably last several thousand years after you are dead.

Word the next: Do not postpone too long doing something decided for God, humanity and yourself. The greatest things have been done before forty years of age. Pascal at sixteen years of age, Grotius at seventeen, Romulus at twenty, Pitt at twenty-two, Whitefield at twenty-four, Bonaparte at twenty-seven, Ignatius Loyola at thirty, Raphael at thirty-seven, had made the world feel their virtue or their vice, and the biggest strokes you will probably make for the truth or against the truth will be before you reach the meridiam of life. Do not wait for something to turn up. Go to work and turn it up. There is no such thing as good luck. No man that ever lived has had a better time than I have had, yet I never had any good luck. But instead thereof, a kind Providence has crowded my life with mercies. You will never accomplish much as long as you go at your work on the minute you are expected and stop at the first minute it is lawful to quit. The greatly useful and successful men of the next century will be those who began half an hour before they were required and worked at least half an hour after they might have quit. Unless you are willing sometimes to work twelve hours of the day you will remain on the low level, and your life will be a prolonged humdrum.

Word the next: Remember that it is only a small part of our life that we are to pass on earth. Less than your finger nail compared with your whole body is the life on earth when compared with the next life. I suppose there are not more than half a dozen people in this world 100 years old. But a very few people in any country reach eighty. The majority of the human race expire before thirty. Now, what an equipoise in such a consideration. If things go wrong it is only for a little while. Have you not enough moral pluck to stand the jostling, and the injustices, and the mishaps of the small parenthesis between the two eternities? It is a good thing to get ready for the one mile this side the marble slab, but more important to get fixed up for the interminable miles which stretch out into the distances beyond the marble slab. A few years ago on the Nashville and New Orleans railroad we were waked up early in the morning, and told we must take carriages for some distance. "Why?" we all asked. But we soon saw for ourselves that, while the first four or five spans of the bridge were up, farther on there was a span that had fallen, and we could not but shudder at what might have been the possibilities. When your rail train starts on a long bridge you want to be sure that the first span of the bridge is all right, but what if farther on there is a span of the bridge that is all wrong; how then? what then? In one of the Western cities the freshets had carried away a bridge, and a man knew that the express train would soon come along. So he lighted a lantern and started up the track to stop the train. But before he had got far enough up the track the wind blew out the light of his lantern, and standing in the darkness as the train came up he threw the lantern into the locomotive, crying, "Stop! Stop!" And the warning was in time to halt the train. And if any of you by evil habits are hastening on toward brink or precipice or fallen span, I throw this Gospel lantern at your mad career: Stop! Stop! The end thereof it death! Young man, you are caged now by many environments, but you will after awhile get your wings out.

Some one caged a Rocky Mountain eagle and kept him shut up between the wires until all the spirit and courage had gone out of it. Released one day from the cage, the eagle seemed to want to return to its former prison. The fact was that the eagle had all gone out of him. He kept his wings down. But after awhile he looked up at the sun, turning his head first this side and then that side, and then spread one wing and then the other wing, and began to mount until the hills were far under his feet, and he was out of sight in the empyrean. My brother, when you leave this life, if by the grace of God you are prepared, you will come out of the cage of this hindering mortality, and looking up to the heavenly heights you will spread wing for immortal flight, leaving sun and moon and stars beneath in your ascent to glories that never fade and splendors which never die. Your body is the cage, your soul is the eagle.

Word the next: Fill yourself with biographies of men who did gloriously in the business or occupation or profession you are about to choose or have already chosen. Going to be a merchant? Read up Peter Cooper and Abbott Lawrence, and James Lenox and William E. Dodge and George Peabody. See how most of these merchants at the start munched their noonday luncheon made up of dry bread and a hunk of cheese, behind a counter or in a storeroom, as they started in a business which brought them to the top of influences which enabled them to bless the world with millions of dollars consecrated to hospitals and schools and churches and private benefactions, where neither right hand nor left hand knew what the other hand did. Going to be a physician? Read up Harvey and Gross and Sir Adam Clarke and James Y. Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform as an anæsthetic, and Leslie Keeley, who, notwithstanding all the damage done by his incompetent imitators, stands one of the greatest benefactors of the centuries and all the other mighty physicians who have mended broken bones, and enthroned again deposed intellects, and given their lives to healing the long, deep gash of the world's agony. Going to be a mechanic? Read up the inventors of sewing machines and cotton gins and life saving apparatus, and the men who as architects and builders and manufacturers and day laborers have made a life of thirty years in this century worth more than the full 100 years of any other century.

You six young men of Ohio, and all the other young men, instead of wasting your time on dry essays as to how to do great things, go to the biographical alcove of your village or city library, and acquaint yourselves with men who, in the sight of earth and heaven and hell, did the great things. Remember the greatest things are yet to be done. If the Bible be true, or as I had better put it, since the Bible is beyond all controversy true, the greatest battle is yet to be fought, and compared with it Saragossa and Gettysburg and Seden were child's play with toy pistols. We even know the name of the battle, though we are not certain as to where it will be fought. I refer to Armageddon. The greatest discoveries are yet to be made. A scientist has recently discovered in the air something which will yet rival electricity. The most of things have not yet been found out. An explorer has recently found in the valley of the Nile a whole fleet of ships buried ages ago where now there is no water. Only six out of the 800 grasses have been turned into food like the potato and the tomato. There are hundreds of other styles of food to be discovered. Aerial navigation will yet be made as safe as travel on the solid earth. Cancers and consumptions and leprosies are to be transferred from the catalogue of incurable disease to the curable. Medical men are now successfully experimenting with modes of transferring diseases from weak constitutions which cannot throw them off to stout constitutions which are able to throw them off. Worlds like Mars and the moon will be within hailing distance, and instead of confining our knowledge to their canals and volcanoes they will signal all styles of intelligence to us, and we will signal all styles of intelligence to them.

Coming times will class our boasted nineteenth century with the dark ages. Under the power of gospelization the world is going to be so improved that the sword and the musket of our time will be kept in museums as now we look at thumbscrews and ancient instruments of torture. Oh, what opportunities you are going to have, young men all the world over, under thirty. How thankful you ought to be that you were not born any sooner. Blessed are the cradles that are being rocked now. Blessed are the students in the freshman class. Blessed those who will yet be young men when the new century comes in, in five or six years from now. This world was hardly fit to live in in the eighteenth century. I do not see how the old folks stood it. During this nineteenth century the world has by Christianizing and educational influences been fixed up until it does very well for temporary residence. But the twentieth century! Ah, that will be the time to see great sights and do great deeds. Oh, young men, get ready for the rolling in of that mightiest and grandest and most glorious century that the world has ever seen! Only five summers more; five autumns more; five winters more; five springs more, and then the clock of time will strike the death of the old century and the birth of the new. I do not know what sort of a December night it will be when this century lies down to die; whether it will be starlit or tempestuous; whether the snows will be drifting or the soft winds will breathe upon the pillow of the expiring centenarian. But millions will mourn its going, for many have received from it kindnesses innumerable, and they will kiss farewell the aged brow wrinkled with so many vicissitudes.

Old nineteenth century of weddings and burials, of defeats and victories, of nations born and nations dead, thy pulses growing feebler now, will soon stop on that 31st night of December! But right beside it will be the infant century, held up for baptism. Its smooth brow will glow with bright expectations. The then more than 1,700,000,000 inhabitants of the earth will hail its birth and pray for its prosperity. Its reign will be for a hundred years, and the most of your life, I think, will be under the sway of its scepter. Get ready for it. Have your heart right, your nerves right, your brain right, your digestion right. We will hand over to you our commerce, our mechanism, our arts and sciences, our professions, our pulpits, our inheritance. We believe in you. We trust you. We pray for you. We bless you. And though by the time you get into the thickest of the fight for God and righteousness we may have disappeared from earthly scenes, we will not lose our interest in your struggle, and if the dear Lord will excuse us for a little while from the temple service and the house of many mansions we will come out on the battlements of jasper and cheer you, and perhaps if that night of this world be very quiet you may hear our voices dropping from afar as we cry, "Be thou faithful unto death and though shalt have a crown!"

LEGAL DEFINITION OF ELBOW."

A Line Around the Arm at the Base of the Radius.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds has decided a pension case which defines in medical phraseology the lines of the elbow. A pensioner was drawing $30 per month for the loss of the left hand, but contended, under the act of August 4, 1886, that he should receive $36 per month, as his arm was amputated two and a half inches below the elbow. In his decision Judge Reynolds says that the word "elbow" in the act was evidently used in a conventional rather than a technical sense, and, therefore, a line drawn around the arm at the base of the head of the radius will be held to mark the lower limit of the "elbow." Where the arm is amputated at, on, or above the said line, it is lost at the elbow within the meaning of the act, and the rate of pension for the same will be $36 per month.

AT A CITY POUND.

Where Many Odds and Ends Find Their Way.

The New York pound is a queer institution situated in an odd locality. It consists of a long, narrow yard, extending along Fifty-sixth street from Eleventh avenue west almost to the river. While the homeless living are transported to the Island, the unknown dead go to the Morgue, but every inanimate incumbrance found upon the city highways and byways eventually finds its way to the pound. These include almost every conceivable thing on wheels, from a fruit-vender's push-cart to enormous furniture vans large enough for a small family to live in comfortably.

Major Sullivan, who is in charge, is an old army man and was a member of the secret service after the war. "Political 'pulls' can't break through my guard line here," he said to the reporter, "and my sentries won't be bribed. I am not responsible for the arrest of my prisoners, but once they come here they remain until ransomed by their respective owners.

"Push carts and other similar wheeled contrivances pay a fine of $1, while $2 is charged for redeeming trucks and all the larger vehicles. This is of course for the first offense. If I recognize a wagon as an old offender $2 is added to the price of ransom for each time it has been imprisoned. Over there in that corner are two trucks known as 'Brady's' and 'Flaherty's' hotels. They belong to men of those names and have been taken from West Fortieth street repeatedly. The owners have no horses, and the trucks remain in the streets week in and week out. A gang of homeless vagrants use them to sleep in regularly. Everyone in the neighborhood got to know them by the names given them by the lodgers. The 'hotels' were used by their patrons as meeting places in which to give mixed ale parties and the like."

The other portion of the corporation yard is under the control of the Department of Public Works. Here Henry Kinney is in charge of a heterogeneous collection of the city flotsam and jetsam. Every incumbrance not on wheels comes here. In the inclosure a barber's sign with a painted hand pointing toward a motley collection of bric-a-brac catches the eye. On top of the heap a transparency announced the "Annual Entertainment of the Dominican Union. A host of professional talent has been engaged for the occasion." Another sign read, "Welcome, Gospel Meetings. Every night except Saturday, St. John's M. E. Church. Come and hear Mrs. Clark. Bright speakers. Good singing. Come." Beside these stood two demijohns eight feet tall, which had been gathered in from in front of some liquor dealer's shop. Two little colored boys with the signs "Artist Tailor" and "Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon" on their backs resolved themselves into iron hitching posts upon closer scrutiny.

Under a shed a pile of well-worn furniture gave mute evidence of some one's misfortune. The household goods had belonged to families who had been dispossessed for one cause or another. Evicted, starving, homeless and friendless, the unfortunates had been sent to the poorhouse or the Island, while their few domestic treasures had been taken from the street to the vortex of the pound. Auction sales are held monthly in the yards, the proceeds of which go to the city treasury. Junkmen and second-hand dealers in everything flock to the scene to take advantage of the opportunity, and thus there is always room for "one more" from the driftwood of the great metropolis.

Gold Mining in Africa.

The rapid growth of the gold mining industry in South Africa, a country of which little was known five years ago, and which now ranks second among the gold producers of the world, is extraordinary. The production for the past four years was: 1891, 729,238 ounces; 1892, 1,210,868 ounces; 1893, 1,478,477 ounces; 1894, 2,085,970 ounces. The output for the last year was thus nearly three times as great as that of 1891. An important point, however, is that the returns for last year show a gradual and apparently steady decrease in the average returns per ton obtained. The total amount of ore worked in the mills last year was 2,827,365 tons, and the average obtained was 0.40 per ton, which is a decrease of 3.4 per cent. from the average reported in 1893. According to the complete returns, including all the gold obtained from concentrates and tailings as well as from millings, the average returns on ore mined in 1894 was 0.72 (0.576 fine ounce—$11.91) per ton, and 0.67 ounce (0.536 fine ounce—$11.08) per ton in 1893. That this increase was only apparent, however, is shown by the fact that the tailings worked over last year amounted to 2,674,673 tons, which included accumulations from previous years, while in 1893 it was only 1,217,792 tons. The preceding figures relate only to the Witwatersrand district, which produces about nine-tenths of the South African production.

A "squaw man" is the Western designation for a white man who marries an Indian woman and lives with her on an Indian reservation. He is generally a despised being among the whites, and the Indians do not think much better of him. The squaw can easily divorce herself by Indian law, and when she does, the property, with all the improvements he may have put upon it, remain hers.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Gov. Food Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Economy requires that in every receipt calling for baking powder the Royal shall be used. It will go further and make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

A Bit of Scandal.

This is a bit of genuine scandal. Everybody likes scandal. It is always such a comfort to find one's self a little better than one's neighbor. This bit of scandal is true, too. There is a young man now living in Chicago who used to live in Washington. He was engaged to a Washington girl, but rumors concerning her reached him out in Chicago. They said, these rumors, that she had gone out to supper after the theater, and looking on the wine when it was red, had become just a little boisterous.

Her immaculate fiance came to Washington. He did not say a word to her of the rumors which had filled his soul with horror, but he took her to the theater, and to supper afterward.

The widow Cliquot was the third party at the supper, and the girl, like every other woman on earth, likes champagne. Her sweetheart urged her to drink, assuring her it would do her no harm whatever. She drank. In fact, she conjugated the verb to drink in more than one tense. She became unmistakably intoxicated.

Then the gallant young man slipped her engagement ring off, bundled her into a carriage and took her home. She hasn't seen him since. Of course, he couldn't think of marrying that sort of a girl, you know.

It is things like that that keep one's belief in the innate chivalry of the modern gentleman from dying. We understand the man considers it a tremendous joke and you may be able to see where the laugh comes in. We are not.

An Excellent Plan.

In a certain New England factory the fire pails are all hung on spring hooks, each hook powerful enough to lift the pail when nearly empty, but being depressed by a full pail. If the water in the buckets becomes evaporated (as water in buckets of the kind has an ugly habit of repeatedly doing), or if any one of the pails is removed, the hook rises, closes a circuit, and rings a bell in the foreman's office.

The Other Kind.

Not long ago a well-dressed woman entered the savings-bank in a Western town and told the clerk that she wished to deposit some money to the credit of George Sampson.

Recognizing her as the wife of a man by that name, who already had an account open, the clerk rightly guessed that the money in question was to start an account for one of her children.

"Is he a minor?" he inquired.

"Well, I guess not!" responded the depositor, indignantly. "That's something we've never had in our family yet! And if Georgie shows any leanin' toward it when he gets old enough—he ain't but 10 now—I reckon his pa can tell him yarns about mines explodin' and shafts fallin' on top of folks, that'll settle him quicker'n a wink!"

Clapping the Hands.

"Electricity" says there is nothing theoretically improbable in the statement that an Ohio convict has invented a battery which converts sound into electric power by a device which "makes it possible to operate an ordinary call bell by simply clapping the hands in front of the battery."

WE GIVE AWAY

Absolutely free of cost, for a LIMITED TIME ONLY,

COUPON No. 113

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, a book of over 1,000 large pages and 300 colored and other illustrations, in strong paper covers to any one sending 21 cents in one-cent stamps for packing and postage only. Over 680,000 copies of this complete Family Doctor Book already sold in cloth binding at regular price of $1.50. Address (with stamps and this Coupon) WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

LINENE REVERSIBLE COLLARS AND CUFFS

Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs sent for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

MEN AND BOYS!

Want to learn all about a Horse? How to Pick Out a Good One? Know imperfections and so Guard against Fraud? Detect Disease and Effect a Cure when same is possible? Tell the age by the Teeth? What to call the Different Parts of the Animal? How to Shoe a Horse Properly? All this and other Valuable Information can be obtained by reading our 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED HORSE BOOK, which we will forward, post paid, on receipt of only 25 cents in stamps.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., New York City.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 43 Wall Street, N. Y.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE WASHING COMPOUND
THE GREAT INVENTION FOR SAVING TOIL & EXPENSE WITHOUT INJURY TO THE TEXTURE, COLOR OR HANDS.
NEW YORK.

It bristles with good points.

And the minute they spy dirt they rise up and go for it. No matter what it's on—linen, laces, silk, woolens, flannel, marble, china, glass, wood, metal, or your own person, Pearline will get the dirt off with the least trouble and labor.

It saves that ruinous wear and tear that comes from rubbing. But there's another point to think about, more important still:

Pearline is absolutely harmless to any washable substance or fabric.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 447 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 23.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Though the store is easily the largest and many disinterested persons say the best in town, and is as chock full of Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Novelties and everything U can think of as a little red wagon, and all of it selected with great care, after an experience of twenty-five years trading with Centre co. people, we would hardly expect U to believe us if we said that "our stock was larger than all the stores of Bellefonte combined." We know U are too intelligent to believe any such thing, and we would expect U to receive anything we might say hereafter with due allowance, and if we were to put out flaming advertisements stating that we were selling goods much lower than our neighbors and when U come to buy U would find none lower and many higher for inferior goods, we would be sure U would avoid us hereafter and it would serve us right. The Racket has earned a reputation for honest advertising, fair dealing, standard goods, low prices.

And We Are Proud Of It.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

WARMER WEATHER
—WILL FOLLOW THE—
COLD SNAP.

This week will show you a fine assortment of LADIES' BELT BUCKLES, from 15 cents up. BELT PINS, 5c up.

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 25 TO 45C.

Those Tcotch Lawns at 5c are in season now. Just what you want for the coming warm weather.

If you are coming to the Firemen's Convention or the Centennial, come in and see us Always welcome.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Special.

It is seldom that the trade that seeks Bellefonte markets has the advantage of such a mark down sale as Lyon & Co. are advertising in another column on this page. It will pay you to look it up.

PERSONAL.

—Merchant Harry Long, of Spring Mills, was in town Monday.

—Deputy sheriff Weaver was in town Wednesday morning by bike.

—Capt. A. C. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in Centre Hall.

—Landlord Keller and wife, of the Haag Hotel, Bellefonte, visited friends on this side Wednesday.

—Simon Harper and family left Monday on a several days' visit to friends in Brush and Nittany valleys.

—Mrs. Beulah Bohn left last Saturday for Williamsport where she will remain a week with friends.

—'Esq. Rishel, of Gregg, and his pretty little daughter, were callers in our sanctum the other day.

—Mr. James A. Decker, proprietor of the hotel at Pine Grove Mills, was in the vicinity a few days ago, greeting his old friends.

—Clem Deininger and Samuel Shoop left Saturday for Philadelphia, to participate in the dedication ceremonies of the Odd Fellows' temple.

—Speer G. Burrell, of Penn Hall, favored us with a call, and put his label out to '96. He reports fruit and plants damaged by frost in that section.

—Prof. Will Royer, foreman of the "Centre Democrat," was over last week to help the Reporter thro with its work—and a good help he is and pleasant too.

—Chris H. Murray was home on Monday, and spent part of the day out trout fishing. He had three, but the article is scarce, or he would have bought more.

—Mr. W. W. Bell, of Bellefonte; Mr. Joseph Gilliland, of Clearfield, and Mr. G. W. Glase, proprietor of a hotel at Cataract, Pa., transacted business in Centre Hall on Tuesday.

—J. H. Ishler, one of Tusseyville's leading citizens, gave us a call, and reports that last Friday night's frost damaged much of the fruit and played smash generally with garden truck over that way.

DECORATION DAY.

Program for Memorial Day by the Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R.

The Decoration services at Centre Hall will be held at six o'clock in the evening, and their program will be similar to that observed here before. Next Sunday afternoon the Memorial sermon will be delivered before the Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R. in the Lutheran church, by Rev. J. M. Rearick. The Post will attend in a body, and every one is invited to the service.

The Post will march from their room to the grove at the lower end of town where they will meet the Sunday schools, and from thence march to the cemetery.

Prof. Ed. J. Wolf will deliver an address along with other speakers. The usual services of prayer and singing will be observed. Music will be furnished by Maj. Shreffler's drum corps.

All having flowers to contribute, which is specially requested by the G. A. R., will bring them to the Post room on the morning of the 30th, where they will be made into bouquets.

At Potters Mills they will decorate at one o'clock in the afternoon. Several speakers of renown will be present. Music will be furnished by the Potters Mills band.

At Farmers Mills the decoration services will be held at 9.30 in the morning. The G. A. R. will meet the Sunday school at Union church, form procession with drum corps at head, and march to the cemetery and decorate. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, of Centre Hall, will deliver the address of the day.

At Georges Valley the members of the Post will decorate at 2.30 in the afternoon. The G. A. R. will meet the Sunday school at the cemetery with drum corps, and decorate the graves. Rev. Hock will deliver the address on this occasion.

At Spring Mills the services at 5.30 in the evening, promise to be more extensive than usual. The G. A. R. will meet the Potters Mills band on the hill at C. P. Long's store, where parade will form. The five Sunday schools will participate, and the march to the cemetery will be made. Decoration of graves will be done in squads, in charge of J. I. Condo, David Burrell, James Leitzell, Daniel Kennelly, John Albright and Thomas Kennelly. In front of the church the services will be held. The band will furnish along with a selected choir. Rev. Ralph Illingsworth will deliver the address on this occasion.

Anticipate a Big Time.

Bellefonte is making extensive preparations for their Firemen's conclave and centennial on June six and seven. Flaming posters have been spread all over the country heralding the event. It is intended that the two-day event shall be the biggest in the history of the town, and immense crowds are expected on both days. Old reliable Penns valley will do her share as always, toward contributing visitors, and their committee should see to it that we will have the necessary transportation and accommodations by rail.

Struck a Cave.

Workmen quarrying stone on Colyer's lot at the station struck an opening in the rock, with indications of a large cavern underlying the quarry. The aperture is too small yet to admit explorations, which will be done when admittance can be gained. A stone dropped into the cavern will drop about fifty feet. The workmen in the quarry are a little restless and are afraid the bottom will drop.

Erecting a New Building.

Wm. Colyer has started a large new building at the station, which will be erected in a substantial manner. We have not heard definitely to what use the new building shall be put, but understand a machine shop. Mr. Colyer has done much to improve that end of town.

Farm Sold.

The Sankey farm about two miles west of Centre Hall, was sold on Tuesday to Mr. G. W. Glase, of Cataract, Clearfield county, for $3500. The farm is now occupied by Porter Odenkirk, and Mr. Glase will take possession next spring, which will add one more to our Democracy.

Pomona Grange.

Centre County Pomona Grange No. 13 will hold a regular meeting in the hall of Bald Eagle Grange at Milesburg on Tuesday, May 28th at 10.30 a. m. The train from Coburn will make close connection and arrive in time for morning session.

Counterfeit Coins Circulating.

Counterfeit ten cent pieces are circulating freely at Philipsburg. They are of leaden characteristic to the touch and the lettering lacks the sharpness of the genuine.

—You will want a new suit. You want it cheap and good, as well as of the latest cut. Lewins, Bellefonte, can accommodate you in every particular, and is bound to please.

Figured China Silks, 20c. a yard. Striped Wash Silks, 30c. a yard. Lyon & Co,

NO MORE BOUNTIES.

The Act of 1889 Declared Unconstitutional by the Court.

The recent county court reports, issued in this state contain an important decision of Judge Baker, of Cambria county courts, wherein he declares "The Act of April 25, 1889, entitled 'An Act to ammend the provisions of the 1st section of an Act approved May 13, 1887, entitled an Act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats 3 art. III, of the constitution."

This decision practically relieves the county commissioners from paying any more bounties. When this decision came to their notice they at once submitted it to their county solicitor, D. F. Fortney, who takes the same position as Judge Baker and has advised the county commissioners not to pay any more bounties on foxs, minks, owls, etc., excepting wolves and wildcats. The following is Mr. Fortney's opinion complete:

"The Act of Assembly approved April 25, 1889, entitled "an Act to amend the provisions of the first section of an Act approved May 13, 1887, entitled an Act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats," having been called in question and declared unconstitutional by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, I advise you to pay no more premiums for the destruction of any animals mentioned in the said Act.

On the 23rd day of June, 1885, an Act of Assembly was approved which provided for the payment of a premium for the destruction of wildcats, red and gray foxs, minks, weasles and owls.

The amount paid in many of the counties of the state for the destruction of these various animals and birds, it was soon discovered, was so great as to make it burdensome to the people who pay taxes. A demand was made upon the next legislature for relief and the Act of 1885 was repealed by an Act approved the 13th day of May, 1887. The last Act, however, provided for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of wolves and wildcats.

The Act approved April 25, 1889, while continuing the payment of the bounty for the destruction of wolves and wildcats, attempts to restore the bounty for the destruction of red and gray fox and mink.

This Act is designated as an Act "to amend the provisiods of the first section of the Act approved May 13, 1887 and gives the title of that Act as 'an Act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats."

The defective manner of stating the purpose of the admendment is held to be in conflict with Sec.3 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State, and the case of the boro of Pottstown, reported in 117 Pa. Repts, 546, is relied upon in support of this position.

I have carefully read the opinion of the court refered to and while it is not conclusive, simply because it is not the opinion of a court of last report, it should be followed as the law until it is reversed by a higher court or set aside by an Act of the legislature.

In the Hospital, Philadelphia, Undergoing Treatment.

Miss Maud, a daughter of merchant Wm. T. Meyer, of Bellefonte, is at the Howard Hospital, Philadelphia, some twelve days now for treatment and is doing well as her many friends in this county will be pleased to learn. Her trouble is enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck. On 16, Thursday, the doctor performed the second operation. In all he has removed forty-seven growths, varying in size from a pea to an egg. It is supposed to have been caused by the grip four years ago. She is very patient, does not complain, must lie in one position all the time, and is nine years of age. It is supposed she will be able to go home in a few days.

He Likes the Jerseys.

The Duke and Dutchess of Maryland, two of the finest Jerseys Messrs. Mingle and Meyer could find in Maryland state, were purchased by S. W. Smith, of this place, for breeding purposes. Smith's fine three-year-old Jersey bull is now on the D. J. Meyer farm at Linden Hall, where he is kept for service, or will be sold at a fair price. This bull is a fine specimen of his kind; is quite large, docile and handsome as a picture, having all the Jersey points.

Services next Sunday.

Rev. Davis will preach next Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church at this place, at 10.30 o'clock. The following Thursday being Memorial Day, Rev. Davis' sermon will be appropriate for the occasion. Sunday school will be held at 9.30 in the morning.

Two Accidents.

Jacob Kerstetter, of Miles twp., had a leg broken at C. C. Loose's saw mill in Sugar valley, by a slab that struck his limb.

The wife of S. D. Gettig, of Aaronsburg, had her right leg broken above the knee by falling thro the hay mow.

For his Farm.

Davy Meyer has returned from a trip to Maryland where he purchased some Alderney cattle which have been put on his farm.

—Extraordinary reductions in Winter clothing and overcoats by Lyons, Bellefonte, and this means a reduction from the wonderfully low prices they have had during the past season. The reductions last only a short time.

—Read Lyon & Co's great spring opening on page five of the REPORTER. They offer some extraordinary bargains in all departments of their store. Their stock is larger than any in this part of the state, and a dollar invested there brings returns.

NO SCHOOL.

The School Board Refuses to Grant the use of Books for a Subscription School.

Prof. Ed. J. Wolf had advertised a special term of school for ten weeks at Centre Hall, which was to open next Monday, 27th, and has been compelled to cancell the term, owing to the school board refusing to grant the scholars the privilege of the text books which are owned by the boro. The board of directors at a meeting last week unanimously refused to grant the use of the books. This action caused much adverse comment on the part of some whom intended sending their children, and the board was appealed to to reconsider their action. The board met again in special session a few evenings ago, and after fully discussing the question, again unanimously voted to refuse the privilege.

When the free text book bill went into effect, a severe blow was dealt the subscription schools. The State Superintendent was asked to render a decision on a case parallel to that now disturbing some of Centre Hall's citizens. It was that the board had not the authority to grant the use of the public's property for private education and any district doing so would make themselves liable to be cut out of the state appropriation.

There was no other course for our board to pursue than the action they took. Our annual appropriation from the state is a nice little sum which greatly lessens the school tax, and for the board to endanger this is not within the keeping of common sense.

Sharp Frost.

The frost that visited this county last Friday morning was a sharp one and did more harm than any other this spring. Grapes are supposed to have been nearly all killed. Much harm was done the apple crop. Garden truck got a severe swipe, but being early yet, re-planting will largely make up for it. Corn and potatoes were nipped but will recover again, but the freeze will give them a back-set. The rye was badly damaged. Wheat and clover did not suffer.

Tuesday night there was another heavy frost in the valley, which did inestimable damage to the growing vegetation. The pecuniary loss to fruit growers will run into the thousands. From all parts of the valley Wednesday morning came reports of damage by the frosts. On ponds and standing water ice one-half inch thick formed. Grapes, apples, and other fruits were badly nipped, and the prospects of a good crop are decidedly slim.

Foster on the Weatoer.

My last bulletin give forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 21st to 25th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 26th, cross the west of the Rockies country by close of 27th, the great central valleys 28th to 30th eastern states 31st. This disturbance will develop a very considerable energy with severe local storms, high winds and heavy rains in small districts. Warm wave will cross west Rockies country about 26th, great central valleys 28th, and eastern states 30th. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 29th, great central valleys 31st and eastern states June 2. My next bulletin will give general forecasts of tempearture and rainfall of June for the nine crop districts of the United States.

Cemetery Officers.

A meeting of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations was held in the Reformed church last Monday evening, and R. D. Foreman and Henry Boozer were elected trustees of the Cemetery Association. The cemetery is too small and the association directed the board of trustees to purchase a a strip of land containing about five-eights of an acre. The price of lots was finally and definitely fixed.

Band Tournament.

The residents of Philipsburg are going to hold a band tournament in June, and the prospects are that it will be a most successful affair. The Philipsburgers are hustlers and the success achieved in their former celebrations clearly demonstrates that when they take hold of anything, they get up in the morning. May they have a glorious time and a large turnout.

Still Hearty.

Grandmother Barger, who lives at Roland, this county, is 103 years old and she still works around the house and yard as she did when a young woman. She bakes bread, milks four cows and does a great deal of other work. She is certainly a remarkable woman.

Hugged Close.

Talking of fires in the mountains the other week, we may add now that there was fire in every house last week and overcoats were in demand.

—The merchant tailoring establishment connected with Lewins clothing house at Bellefonte, has the reputation for turning out the best and most stylish clothing worn in the county.

—Wanted—Potatoes, Smoke meats, and all kinds of country produce; will pay highest market prices.—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

—Subscribefor the REPORTRE, $1.50

THE TRIAL WILL BE JUNE 20.

The Governor is the Plaintiff and Lawyer O'Connor the Defendant.

The trial of the case of D. H. Hastings against Francis O'Connor, will take place at Ebensburg June 20. When the attorneys for the plaintiff moved the Cambria county courts to fix June 20 as the day for the trial the defendant, who is a lawyer, moved to continue the case for the reason that a material witness on his behalf was at present in a hospital, and in it was probable he would be obliged to undergo and operation. Mr. O'Connor declined to give the name of the witness, his ailment or in what hospital he was confined. The court refused his motion for a continuance, and set the case for trial on the day petitioned.

It will be remembered that O'Connor made statements during the gubernatorial campaign reflecting on the governor's integrity while directing affairs at the time of the Johnstown flood.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were granted during the past week:

John H. Hines and Julia E. Gross, of Bellefonte.

Wesley Thomas, of Rock Spring, and Cora E. Meyer of Centre Hall.

Frederick Swisher and Blanche Shunkwiler, of Philipsburg.

Jacob S. Harter, of Coburn, and Rosa M. Sheetz, of Wolf's Store.

Additional Mention.

—Willis Rishell, formerly landlord at Coburn, is now landlord at the Kline house, Lewistown. This stand is a well-known one, and Willis is doing a good business.

—Rev. S. H. Eisenberg returned Monday from Mifflinburg, where he was attending the sessions of the Reformed classis.

Church Dedication.

The United Evangelical church building at Tylersville, will be dedicated next Sabbath, May 26. Presiding elder Stapleton will officiate.

The Rainfall.

The rainfall on Sunday afternoon, 19, was one quarter of an inch.

—You can save $5 on every $10 purchase you make at our store. We have received a big stock of spring goods, and they are exceptionally cheap.—Lewins, Bellefonte.

Wanted, at Lyon & Co's store, Bellefonte, 50,000 lbs. of Wool.

Your Shoe Bill

Is a big item of your expense. You can

Reduce It

By trading with us. From baby to grandpa can find suitable

Footwear

Here. We have all sizes, all styles, all prices —for all people. A very

Special Thing

Is our Ladies' Button and Lace.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

BELLEFONTE.

When You Come

To The

CIRCUS,

Come To See Us.

All the Latest Styles

At

Bargains Right

Through.

Send Us Your Mail Order.s

o—o

GARMANS.

BELLEFONTE, - PA.

—THE GLOBE.—

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

The history of this store does not date very far back. We started right and we have been gaining in public favor ever since. We undersell the market value, and everyone in this vicinity that buys Dry Goods knows it.

We consider ourselves under a written contract with every customer to

ALWAYS SHOW THE LARGEST STOCK, ALWAYS MAKE THE RIGHT PRICES,

And to always sell the very best goods.

With pride, we state that our stock of Wash Goods is the finest that has ever been shown in Bellefonte.

It is made up of the newest and most popular fabrics, made in our own and foreign countries.

American Zephyr Ginghams, 8c. These have never been sold here under 12 1-2. Bamaby Zephyr Ginghams, 11c. Grench Ginghams, genuine imported goods, worth 25c. now only 14. Good Staple Challies, 5c. 1-2 Wool Challies, 12 1-2c. French Challies, strictly all wool, beautiful styles, now 25c. These are worth half a dollar.

American Printed Diminties, 10c. Best, 15c. The new fabric, French Plisse, imported goods, 25c. We have the same thing made in this country at 18c. The styles are beautiful.

Cotton Ducks at 9, 10, and 12c. Black Organdies at 10c. 30 different styles of White Goods from 5c to 25c. Dotted Swiss, all qualities. Printed China Silks, 24c. 50 inch all wool Suitings, 49c. 36 inch half wool Suitings, 16c.

LADIES' WAISTS.

We are showing the correct thing in Ladies' Waists. A waist is all right if the pattern is correct and the fit right—this is the kind we sell. Prices, 25 cents and upward.

There are values that are only obtainable at this store. The goods are all right or your money back.

IN MILLINERY.

The enormous business we have done in the last three weeks in this department has proven to us that we are right—in styles and prices—two very important things when you are buying.

Style, taste in timming and fine material tend to make a hat look beautiful. All this, combined with our extreme low prices, renders our Millinery Department irresistable to buyers.

We positively guarantee to make you a more stylish and handsome hat for $3 than you can get in any other establishment for $6.

Business Building Prices at the Globe.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.